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BEANS



CARROT



BEET



PEAS



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TOMATO



BROWNING'S *Garden Annual-1946*

Geo. T. Browning Co., Toledo, Ohio

613 Monroe Street

THE COMPLETE HOME GARDENING GUIDE

LAWN "LAWS"

EVERY LAWN-MAKER SHOULD KNOW

Before you make your lawn, consider your soil. A heavy soil, predominantly clay, can be lightened by the addition of sand and humus. A light soil can be improved with a top dressing of heavier soil, or by adding humus in the form of peat moss, or commercial humus.

1

Top dressing is always valuable in helping new seedlings and encouraging the spread of older grass, while leveling the lawn surface as well. Use a bushel of good, rich, weed-free soil to 100 square feet, with more in the low spots.

Peat moss is a valuable addition to light or heavy soils. It is an effective remedy for excessive dissipation of moisture, keeping the soil particles loose and friable. Either spade it into the soil or apply as a top dressing, at least half an inch deep. With a very heavy clay soil, use one inch or more.

2

Feed the soil before you seed, so that the planting to follow will not lack food for its all-important early growth. Feeding restores nitrogen, phosphorus, potash, etc., after plant growth has deprived the soil of these vital elements.

Mix lawn food with top dressing or distribute it evenly over the top dressing with a fertilizer spreader. Don't use fresh manure; it usually contains weed seeds. We can supply you with lawn foods of the correct value for local and individual requirements.

Consider tree feeding as part of your lawn-building campaign. If trees are well fed, they will not compete with grass for the nourishment from the soil they share. Ask us about methods, foods and equipment for fertilizing your trees effectively.

3

Seeding may be done by hand, or with a spreader. To decrease the possibility of leaving bare spaces, distribution should be made in two directions, one at right angles to the other.

Do not skimp on seed, either in quality or distribution, for seed is the cheapest part of your lawn-making operation. Ample seeding insures the dense turf necessary during the early life of the lawn for checking the introduction and development of weeds. **Beat the weeds with lots of seeds.**

The generally accepted rule for the amount of seed is **one pound for each 200 square feet.**

4

Seed early in the season. Grass seed is not damaged by freezing temperature or any other weather condition except standing water. Long before you begin work on your flower garden, you can start your lawn, for seedlings need a chance to grow sturdy before weeds germinate. While the frost is still in the ground, the checked or honeycombed condition of the soil provides ideal shelter for the seed without raking in.

Planting necessarily delayed even until mid-summer is successful, however, if diligently followed by ample watering and weeding. But grass in the shade of trees thrives well all through the season only when sown early enough to get a good start before the foliage has a chance to deprive it of food and light. Even though repeated seeding should be required, persistence here is sure to bring success.

2

In Toledo—it's

BROWNING'S

FOR LANDSCAPING SERVICE!

While we've devoted this spring catalog of ours almost entirely to **seeds** . . . and crammed it full of **gardening facts** you ask for and want . . . we don't want anyone to forget that **BROWNING'S** is much more than just a good seed store!

We're also headquarters for **COMPLETE LANDSCAPING AND NURSERY SERVICE**. Just about anywhere you go in this area, you'll see outstanding landscaping jobs that have been intelligently and economically handled by **BROWNING**. From the smallest yard to the largest projects.

About our nursery stock

We've earned the right to say our nursery offers only the **finest stock**. Never have we tried to meet low competitive prices, but have concentrated, instead, on providing a better class of material than is generally available.

• • •

A host of people in this territory know our down-town Garden Store has just about every type of gardening material they want. They've visited our nursery, and found it offers only highest grade, dependable stock. They've tried our landscaping service, and are happy about it.

So, why don't **YOU** drop in our store or nursery and **TALK THINGS OVER WITH US?**

GEORGE T. BROWNING COMPANY
613 Monroe Street • TOLEDO, OHIO

5

Seed on a calm day or early in the morning, when the seed will fall where you want it. If the frost is out of the ground, rake the seed into the soil lightly, or brush it in by dragging some light, flexible object, as a sack. Be sure you have the seed covered with one-eighth of an inch of fine soil or new top dressing. Now you are ready to roll **lightly** to bring soil particles into contact with the seed.

6

Rolling may be properly employed for pressing the soil firmly around new seed and around grass roots disturbed by winter. Use a light water-ballast roller, empty to one-third full. Soil becomes compacted if rolled too often—or when wet and sticky. For leveling a lawn, use top dressing—never a roller.

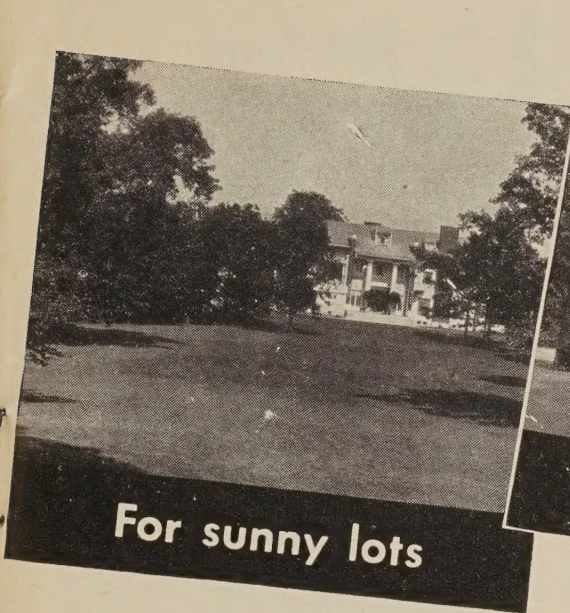
7

Moisture. Every lawn has its special characteristics with respect to the amount of water required and the measures called for in retaining moisture. Note the foregoing recommendations concerning the use of peat moss.

To determine how much water you must use, look for the answer down beneath the surface. Cut a small plug of soil, two or three inches deep. If only the upper inch is dry, normal watering is sufficient. But if the soil looks dry very much below that, use plenty of water for positive surface and sub-soil penetration.

Ample watering is much better than mere "sprinkling" on almost any type of soil. It encourages deep roots well before the drier upper soil of hot summer days. High ground, especially if unshaded, will need more water than lower spots with bordering trees.

LAWN SEEDS



For sunny lots



For shady spots



For special plots

Completely dependable grass seed service offered by SEEDSMEN who know the lawn needs of YOUR neighborhood

No lawn mixture can meet the needs of every territory—or all the varying requirements in the same vicinity.

To be sure of having a thick, lasting turf, you must sow true turf grasses, properly suited to your own soil and climatic conditions. And to be sure of getting such a mixture, buy your

seed from a **seedsman** right here in your own territory.

For years it has been our business to provide exactly the right kind of seed for each particular lawn condition.

You can depend on us for the greatest bargain in lawn seed—the most grass of the best type per dollar of cost.

No secrets in our Lawn Mixtures

We could just say that Browning's Supreme Lawn Mixture is the finest anyone could devise—and let it go at that.

But we go a lot farther—and *prove* our claim—by telling you *exactly* what this mixture contains:

**Kentucky Blue Grass 57.82 %; Red Top 24.61 %;
Bent Grass 7.8 %; Chewings Fescue 7.6 %—or
a total of pure, fine perennial grasses—97.83 %**

If there's any way to make a better mixture than this for our territory, it hasn't been discovered yet!

BROWNING'S SEED STORE, Toledo

Kentucky Blue Grass

Produces a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots are deep, plants very hardy.

White Clover

Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground.

Rye Grass

A rapid grower, valuable in mixtures demanding quick effect. Not long lasting. Good in moist soils.

Chewings Fescue

Widely used for putting greens and fairways. Produces thick, durable turf, even under unfavorable conditions.

Red Top

Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather, or even overflowing, better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails. However, it should not be considered as competitive with blue grass, but as a good supplement for it.

Bent

Makes a thick, dense turf on heavy, sour soils and being of a semi-creeping habit will recover the ground after injury. Unexcelled for fine lawns and putting greens.

FARM SEEDS? We can supply whatever you need!

ALFALFA

A marvelous soil builder and soil restorer. We carry a full range of varieties, all well suited to this territory.

CLOVERS

Alsike—Very hardy. Does better on moist land than other varieties of Clover. Suitable for hay or pasture.

Medium Red—The most valuable of the Clover family. Makes two crops the second year. Does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it.

Sweet, White Blossom—Most abundant growth of any of the Clovers. Makes a pasture earlier than other crops and will keep stock in good condition until winter regardless of heat and drought. Use to build up worn out fields.

White Clover—Very desirable in lawn mixtures because of its rapid, low growth and creeping stems. Valuable as a green cover for poor ground. Very hardy.

SEED CORN

More and more, the problem of choosing seed corn is becoming a local problem. It's of prime importance to have the varieties that best fit your own growing conditions.

Our selection is built on intimate knowledge of this district.

GRASSES

Brome Grass—Drought defying, resistant to frost and extreme heat alike. Starts 2 to 3 weeks earlier than native prairie grasses, and stays green later in fall. Produces abundant pasturage and enormous crops of high grade hay.

Kentucky Blue Grass—Produces a deep dark green lawn of close, thick turf. Maintains its green color until late in fall. Roots deep, plants hardy. Considered by many as our most valuable native grass. Being slow to germinate, use in combination with other grasses, especially in making a new lawn. Our stock is thoroughly re-cleaned to eliminate chaff, weed seeds and other foreign matter.

Orchard Grass—Hardy, quick-growing. Gives a large yield of excellent hay. May be cut several times during season. Not recommended for lawn use.

Rape—One of the very finest pastures for economical production of pork, mutton, or beef. A good crop gives you 12 to 15 tons of green food per acre.

Rye Grass, Domestic—Fast-growing one-year grass. Yields abundantly, and matures all in one season. Helpful as a nurse crop to other grasses.

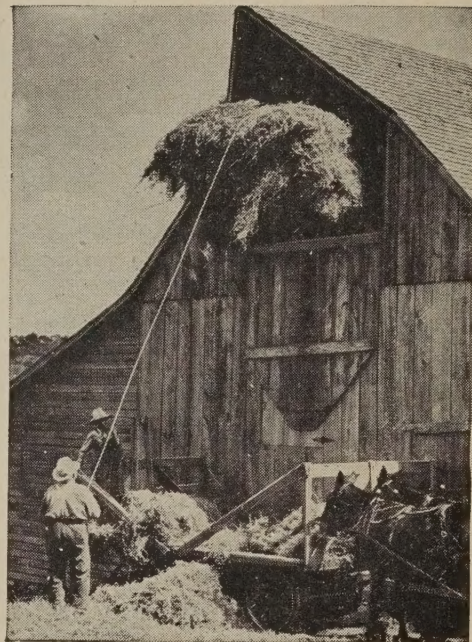
Rye Grass, Perennial—An excellent nurse grass when quick turf is needed. Does well on moist soils but not long lasting.

Sudan—The ideal emergency hay and pasture crop for late planting. Never plant until the ground is warmed.

Millet, Hungarian—Matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet so can be sown later. Makes fine quality hay.

Chewings Fescue—A vigorous growing fine-bladed grass especially valuable for terraces and shady places. Very resistant to heat, drought.

Ask For Our Latest List Of Varieties And Prices



BENT GRASS

Astoria—An attractive dark green fine-bladed grass for fine lawns and putting greens. Best of the bents for lawns.

Seaside—The true creeping type. Forms dense sod of beautiful dark green. Will stand close cutting and resists hard wear. Excellent for putting greens.

Red Top—Particularly suitable for wet, low spots, as it stands wet weather better than other grasses. Also does well on almost any good, rich soil. Often thrives where blue grass fails.

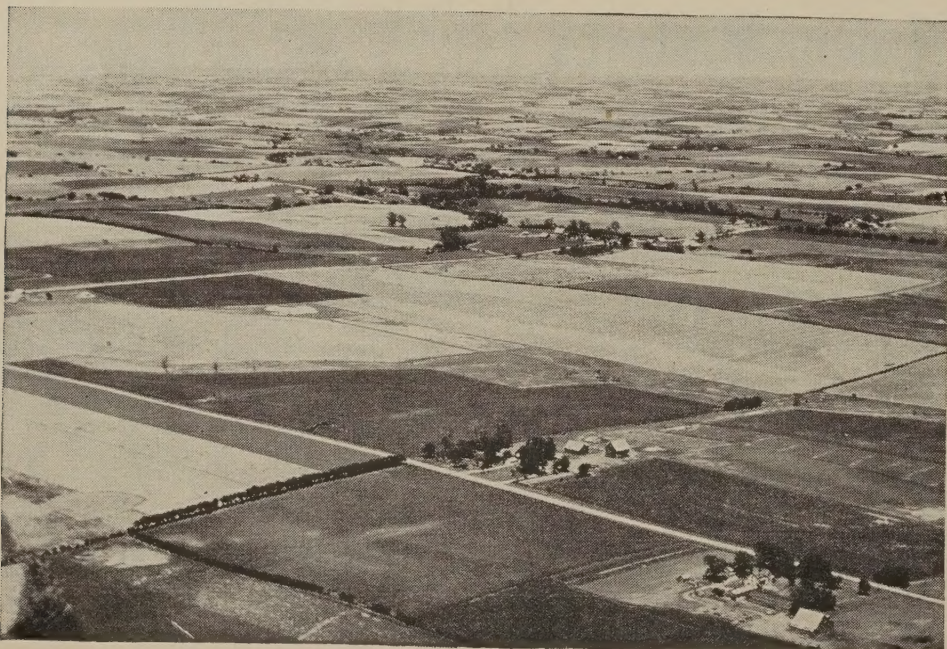
Soy Beans—The crop of many purposes. Excellent for hay, ensilage, grain, and soil improvement. Ground soy beans are as good or better than Oil Meal for mixing with grains in a balanced dairy ration.

Timothy—Unsurpassed as a crop for hay. Relished by all kinds of stock, especially horses. Not suited for permanent pasture.

Vetch—A great producer, for hay, pasturage, or silage. Good cover crop and soil builder. May be sown spring or fall, is not particular as to soil, and needs only moderate moisture.

SEED POTATOES

Our Certified Stocks are the most economical you can plant, because they reduce your hazards, give you bigger production and fewer culls. They are true to name . . . grown especially for seed stock . . . more highly disease resistant . . . tagged for origin.



Recommended **VEGETABLE** SEED *Selections*

ASPARAGUS

Seed should be soaked 24 hours before planting—and covered 2" deep in the garden. Thin young plants to 1" apart. Cultivate often. Set in permanent beds in spring.

Mary Washington—Thick, tall green spears with purple tops. Highly rust resistant. Rapid growing. Tender.

BEANS

Green Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Do not plant until danger of frost is past. Press soil firmly around seeds. Thin young plants to about 6" apart. Cultivate only before blooming and never when wet. Pick frequently. Make plantings every two weeks for supplies throughout the season.

Black Valentine Stringless — Hardy, early maturing, very productive. Pods, dark green, 6-6½-inches long, brittle, smooth, stringless. Seeds black. 51 days.

Bountiful — An early, heavy-yielding variety. Flat, light-green, stringless, slightly fibrous. 49 days.

Giant Stringless Green Pod — Large, sturdy plants. Meaty, round pods, brittle, strictly stringless. Medium green pods. Oval, yellowish-brown seed. 54 days.

Plentiful — Productive, early. Flat, medium green pods, 6 to 7-in. long, strictly stringless. Choicest quality. All-America Bronze Medal 1939. 51 days.

Stringless Green Pod — Early, sturdy. Very meaty, round, fully stringless and fibreless. 50 days.

Tendergreen — Large, erect plants. Abundant, round, dark-green pods, strictly stringless and fleshy. 54 days.

Wax Podded, Dwarf or Bush

Golden Wax — A home garden favorite. Small, erect plants, moderately productive. Straight, thick, flat pods, yellow, stringless. 51 days.

Pencil Pod Black Wax — Early and productive. Rich, yellow, deep curved round pods. 5½ to 6-in. long. Always stringless, tender, brittle and fleshy. 52 days.

Round Pod Kidney Wax (Brittle Wax) — Large, erect, vigorous plants. Medium yellow curved pods, crease-backed, entirely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and succulent. 58 days.

Sure Crop Stringless — Handsome, rich yellow pods. Sturdy, brittle. 6-6½ in. long. Strictly stringless. 53 days.

A vegetable garden only 30 x 50 ft. will keep a family of 5 in fresh vegetables all through the season—with plenty left over for canning.

Lima Beans, Dwarf or Bush

Baby Potato—1940 All-America. Small, thick-seeded butter bean with real flavor, early maturity and prolific growth. 12 to 16-in. tall. 72 days. 15c.

Burpee's Improved Bush—Best of flat seeded bush limas. Pods contain four or five large beans of excellent quality. 75 days.

Fordhook Bush — Straight pods with plump, large beans, excellent quality. 75 days.

Henderson's Bush — Known as Baby Lima or Butter Bean. Plants small, early and bushy. 65 days. Very productive.

Pole Beans

Plant about same time as Bush Beans. Poles 5' to 8' long should be driven into ground in rows about 4' apart with spacing of 3' in row. Run rows north and south. Plant 5 to 8 beans around each pole, thinning to 4 plants later. Hoe frequently.

Caution: To avoid spreading plant diseases, do not cultivate or pick when plants are wet.

Kentucky Wonder (Old Homestead) — Strong climber, hardy, long-bearing. Curved, almost round pods. Slightly stringy but meaty. 65 days.

Kentucky Wonder Wax — Very popular. Vigorous, good climbing plants, waxy-yellow pods, flat and nearly stringless. Somewhat fibrous but meaty. 68 days.

Yard Long — Cowpea group. Oval, fleshy, fibreless and tender with red-brown seed. Pods 8-10 in. long. 70 days.

Lima Beans, Pole

King of the Garden — Flat, smooth pods with four or five white, large, flat beans. 88 days.

If it's not here ASK US!

You'll find a hand-picked list of vegetable seed varieties offered on these pages. They are the kinds we know from experience are the most suited to home gardening.

Of course, you'll find many longer lists than we've given you here. But out of the many thousands of varieties available, we've simply chosen the best of the lot for quality, yield, and your own gardening needs.

If there should be some varieties you want, and can't find listed in this book... ask us about them. We can either supply what you want... or get it for you.

ALL OUR VEGETABLE SEEDS 10c PER PACKET

Unless Otherwise Noted

We feature money-saving prices for bulk quantities—and special quotations to market gardeners. (Prices subject to change without notice.)

Small Sieva—Plant 10 to 12-ft. tall, and bears over a long season. Medium green pods with three to four beans of excellent quality. 77 days.

BEANS, SHELL

Navy—Small seed, almost round and white. Hardy, prolific. Most popular for baking. 95 days.

Red Kidney—Pods 6-7 in. long. Flat, large beans, pinkish red to mahogany in color. Rich flavor. 95 days.

Soy (Edible) — Plants are extremely productive, vigorous and upright. Beans may be used green or dry. 95 to 110 days.

Continued Page 6



Luscious Golden Cross Bantam Corn

The new method of breeding produces a true hybrid cross sweet corn. Highly uniform with ears 10 to 14 rows. Greatly increased vitality and highly resistant to Stewart's disease. Sweet, tender, delicious. 85 days.

BEANS—Continued

White Marrowfat—Pods grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 in. Well filled with 5 or 6 large white beans. Valued for baking. 100 days.

BEETS

Plant about same time as radishes in deep, sandy loam. Have soil fine and loose and press down firmly around seed. When tops are 3" to 6" tall pull them and use for cooked greens. Continue this until roots stand 6" apart. Plant every 10 days or so.

Crosby's Egyptian—Extra early. Flat-tened globe shaped roots with small dark red top root. Excellent quality, tender, sweet. 60 days.

Detroit Dark Red—Standard of excellence in table beets. Smooth, globular roots of deep ox-blood red—sweet, tender. 68 days.

Early Wonder—Early variety that can also be used for fall planting. Semiglobular, tender, blood-red flesh. 58 days.

BROCCOLI

Italian Green Sprouting—Plant bears a succession of sprouting heads about 5 in. long, which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 to 10 weeks. 55 to 65 days. Pkt. 10c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Easy to grow wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage, and requires same culture.

Long Island Improved—Compact, uniform dwarf size plants. Cabbage-like sprouts $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. One of the most dependable varieties. 90 days.

CHINESE CABBAGE

An easily raised succession crop. Set out in rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables.

Chihili or Improved Pekin—Dependable, early. Solid, tapered heads, 3 to 4-in. thick, 18 to 20-in. long. 75 days. Pkt. 10c.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR GARDEN-FRESH VEGETABLES.

CABBAGE

Set out as soon as frost danger is past. Use plenty of good commercial fertilizer. Cultivate frequently, every 5 or 6 days until cabbages are large. For winter storage, stand plants upright in cold cellar, with roots in sand. Slight freezing will not harm cabbage.

Yellow Resistant Varieties

Golden Acre—Extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants, small, round, solid, 6-in., 3-lb. heads. 63 to 65 days.

Marion Market—Large, firm, round heads, used for early kraut. A development from Copenhagen Market. 7-in., 4-lb. heads. 75 to 80 days.

Wisconsin All Seasons—Mid-season all-purpose variety, slightly coarser than standard All Seasons. 10 to 12-in., 9 to 10-lb. heads. 90 to 95 days.

Wisconsin Hollander—Late, excellent for winter storage and kraut. Similar to Hollander and Danish Ball Head. 7 to 8-in., 7 to 9-lb. heads. 100 to 110 days.

Standard Early Varieties

Copenhagen Market—Excellent, early short season type. Short stems, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4-lb. heads. 65 to 70 days.

Early Jersey Wakefield—Pointed heads, small and firm. Earliest pointed variety. Plants compact. 62 days.

Golden Acre—Extra early variety producing uniform well-balanced head. Weighs about 3 lbs. Excellent quality. 65 days.

Late or Winter Varieties

Danish Ball Head or Hollander—A widely used late type. Deep, round, hard, compact heads, 7 to 8-in., 6 to 7-lb. Tender, crisp, fine for kraut. 100 to 105 days.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—Heads round, hard, compact. Leaves deep green, coarsely crimped, dark green. Keeps well. 90 days.

Red Varieties

Mammoth Red Rock—Best of the red cabbages. Hard, round. Purplish-red heads. Good keeper, 6 to 8-in., 7 to 8-lb. heads. 100 days.

CARROTS

Sow early and thinly—in light, deep soil, preferably fertilized the previous season. Thin plants when about 2" tall. Keep on cultivating frequently throughout season.

Chantenay, Red Cored—Root has thick shoulder and tapers to slight stump root, 5-in. long. Red cored. 70 days.

Danvers Half Long—Sweet, tender roots, 6 to 7-in. long tapering to a blunt point. Fine for storing. 75 days.

Imperator—Fine-grained, tender. Rich orange, indistinct core. Smooth, tapered to semi-blunt. 77 days.

Nantes Improved Coreless—Excellent for forcing. Tops small, roots bright orange, blunt ended. Flesh reddish orange and practically coreless. 70 days.

Oxheart or Guerande—Excellent for shallow soil, easy to harvest. Chunky, tender and sweet. Bright orange. Keeps well. 72 to 75 days.

CAULIFLOWER

Follow same methods as for cabbage except that heads must be protected from sunlight to assure the desirable white curd. Gather and tie the tops of leaves together loosely to shut off light. Do not cramp the heads.

Early Snowball—Best and most widely used early variety. Medium, firm compact heads of fine flavor. 6-7 inches in diameter. 55 days. 25c pkt.

CELERIAC

Giant Smooth Prague—(Turnip rooted celery). Smooth spherical roots. 2 to 3-in. thick. 120 days. Pkt. 10c.

CELERY

Giant Pascal—Late variety for winter use. Large plant, dark green leaves. Big solid stalks that blanch to yellow white. 135 days.

Golden Self Blanching, Dwarf—Compact plants, yellowish green foliage. Broad solid stalks, nutty flavor. Blanches readily. 120 days.

Wonderful or Golden Plume—Early, medium plant with compact, full heart. Blanches easily to golden yellow. 112 to 115 days.

For a quick head start plant our VEGETABLE PLANTS



Tomatoes
Celery
Lettuce
Rhubarb

Cabbage
Egg Plant
Onions
Peppers

and many others

Enjoy delicious "garden-to-plate" vegetable dinners earlier this spring, by setting out our specially selected vegetable plants instead of seeding. Come in and see our wide selections of strong, thriving plants—and get a head start on Mother Nature with your 1946 garden!



Golden Acre Cabbage

Prime favorite in the extra early Copenhagen type. Dwarf plants with 6-in. 3-lb. small round heads. Globular shape. Smooth leaves. 63 to 65 days.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



The "Garden Guide Post" section of this catalog tells, in as few words as possible, *what every gardener should know*.

Here are the practical, every-day facts you want as a foundation for successful gardening. From the great mass of garden lore, we have carefully selected the points we consider the most essential—and assembled them here. We're sure you'll find, in these columns, the answers to most of your questions about gardening.

For new gardeners—and for old-timers, too

All the data in our "Garden Guide Posts" is *necessary information* for gardeners of limited experience. We urge all such gardeners to study and follow the suggestions offered here. The good seed we sell you will yield results in direct ratio to your own observance of these notes.

Even the veterans of the garden craft will find substantial help here, too. Much of what we say is, of course, already known by the old-timers. But some of our facts are necessary reference material for *all* gardeners.

SITE AND SOIL

Even though you may not have any freedom of choice for the location of your garden, there is still much that you can do to make the most of your site and your soil.

These five simple, but basic groups of facts will help point the way:

1—Locate the garden in an open spot that receives at least six hours of direct sunlight each day, away from the roots of trees that might rob the soil of moisture and fertility.

2—A rich sandy loam is the best garden soil, but if you have either heavy clay or light sand, the same materials will improve both—decayed vegetable matter—old rotted manure, peat moss, commercial humus or well-rotted leaves.

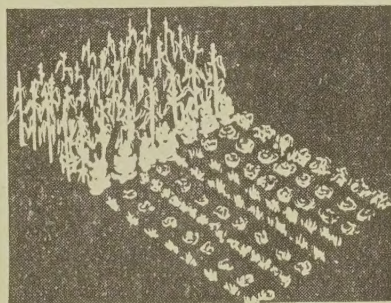
3—Don't apply lime unless it is really needed. Usually a soil that will grow good beets is all right. If beets do poorly and grow irregularly, you can add about 50 lbs. of hydrated lime or 100 lbs. of ground limestone to each 1,000 square feet of garden. If you have a pH tester, most flowers and vegetables will do well in a soil between 6.0 and 7.0.

4—Do apply fertilizer. Apply 30 lbs. of good general fertilizer like 4-12-4 or 5-10-5 to every thousand square feet and you won't have to worry about any deficiencies.

5—Don't plant in wet ground. No soil is right for gardening that can't pass the "mud pie" test. To make a mud pie test, pick up a handful of soil and squeeze it slightly. If it balls or packs together and won't crumble when you apply light pressure, it is too wet to work.

PLAN IT ON PAPER

That old remark, "To save headaches later, plan it on paper!" isn't a very good rhyme, but it's extra-good sense. Once you've tried it, you'll never again plant without a carefully drawn plan!



The best procedure is to start with a very rough sketch. Try all your ideas and combinations during this rough sketch stage.

Then, when you've got what you want, convert your rough sketch into a final plan, drawn to scale. A scale of one-quarter of an inch representing one foot works very well, because by using 1/16 of an inch as three inches, almost any standard spacing of the rows can be shown in exact scale. Save this plan from year to year so you can remember where each crop was. This will enable you to rotate root crops, leaf crops and fruit crops.

With the plan complete, you are now ready to order your fertilizer, seed, tools and insecticides. It is to your advantage to do this as early as you can. Late in the season many desirable varieties may be sold out, deliveries may be slow and clerks are so busy that they can't help you as well.

8 FUNDAMENTALS OF PLANNING

No one can fully plan your garden for you, because garden planning is a highly personal, individual matter. Give your own ideas and desires plenty of play—and you'll enjoy your garden more. But there are certain absolutely basic facts that apply to all home garden planning.

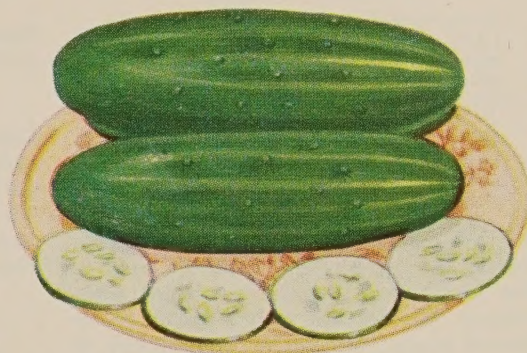
Continued on Page 9



BEANS, Improved Golden Wax



TOMATO, Stokesdale



CUCUMBER, Early Fortune



SQUASH, Early Prolific Straightneck



ENDIVE, Deep Heart Fringed

CHICORY

Witloof (French Endive) — Compact, blanched head. Crisp, broad leaves having pleasant sharp flavor. Must be reset in cold frame or greenhouse in north. 140 to 160 days.

Large Rooted (Magdeburg) — Dried roots are roasted and mixed with ground coffee. Roots 12 to 14 in. long, tapered from 2 in. at top. 120 days.

COLLARD

Sow seed thickly in rich ground and transplant when about 4" high—or if plants are to remain where sown, spread the seed more thinly, and when young plants are well started, space them out to 2' or 3' apart in the row.



Southern or Georgia — An excellent cooked green. Long stemmed plant, with clustered leaves. Withstands heat and bad soil. 24 to 36 days.

SWEET CORN

Do not plant until all danger of frost is past. Be sure soil is well worked and dry—then drop 6 kernels of corn in a shallow hole made with the corner of the hoe. Cover each "hill" with about 1" of fine soil pressed down firmly. When 6" high, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

Hybrids

We offer Hybrid Sweet Corn varieties known and grown the country over—the finest that can be procured anywhere. We list here only a few of these choice kinds. Whatever your needs or your preference, be sure we can supply you with the kind of corn you want. Talk it over with us.

Golden Cross Bantam—Extremely uniform. Ears 10 to 14 rows, slightly lighter yellow than Golden Bantam. Highly resistant to Stewart's disease. 85 days.

Ioana—1940 All-America. Ears 7½ to 8-in., well filled with 12 or 14 rows of deep, medium narrow, light yellow kernels. Highly resistant to drought and bacterial wilt. 87 days.

Marcross—An early wilt-resistant yellow hybrid, producing deep golden yellow kernels 7 days earlier than Golden Bantam. Ears 6 to 7-in. long, with 12-14 rows of large sweet kernels. 73 days.

Stowell's Evergreen—White. Large ears about 8-in. long; big kernels, very sweet. One of the best late varieties. 95 days.

Open-Pollinated

Bantam Evergreen—A cross of Golden Bantam on Stowell's Evergreen. 14 to 18 rows. Deep, rich golden kernels, tender, sweet. 90 days.

Black Mexican—Pure white corn with purplish-black seed. Ears are 7 to 8 in. long, 8 rows. Cylindrical straight rowed. 88 days.

Country Gentleman or Shoe Peg—Prolific late variety. Favored by canners. Irregular kernels, very deep, slender, sweet. 93 days.

Golden Bantam — The best and most favorably known of all the yellow varieties. Stalks often have 2 ears. Ears 8 rowed, kernels broad, with tender hull, sweet and of very fine flavor. 80 days.

POP CORN

South American — Large eared yellow sort, enormous when popped. 100 days.

CRESS

Curled or Pepper Grass—Grows very quickly. Use for flavoring salads, for garnishing, or as a green in sandwiches. Has an agreeably pungent taste. Best if used when young. 40 days. Pkt. 10c.

CUCUMBER

The best soil is warm, sandy loam—preferably on a slight southward slope. Be sure all danger of frost is past, and that soil is fairly moist and loose. Plant 8 or 10 seeds to the hill. When 6" tall, thin to 3 in a hill. Take fruit as soon as it reaches picking stage.

A and C—A long dark green cucumber which merits a trial. Uniform, nearly cylindrical, well rounded at ends.

Davis Perfect—Midseason. 9 to 10 in. long, tapered both ends, good color. 68 days.

Early Fortune—Rich, dark green fruits with firm, crisp, pure white flesh. Grows to 9 by 2½-in. Ships well, and is highly resistant to disease. 66 days.

Early White Spine (Extra Early) — Deep green, practically free from ridges. 7 in. long. Vines produce freely. 55 days.

Long Green Improved—Black spined, good pickling. Grows 10 to 15 in. long. 70 days.

National Pickling — Rich dark green. Straight and rather blunt at ends but not chunky. Best all-around pickler. 55 days.

Straight Eight, w.s. — Unsurpassed as slicing cucumber. All-America Selection. 2½-lb. fruits, rounded at ends, medium green. 68 days.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—Used for flavoring. Flat seeds have strong, bitter flavor. Pkt. 10c.

EGGPLANT

Requires continuous warm weather for best results. Seed should be started in a hotbed, as it is slow to germinate. Set plants in open ground when 2" tall and protect from hot sun when young. Be sure to keep young plants developing rapidly. Cultivate freely. To produce large fruits, remove lateral branches so as to reduce number of fruits per plant. Spray to protect from potato bugs.

Black Beauty — Large, egg-shaped, smooth, very dark purple fruits. Keep well. Plant bears 4 to 5 fruits. Early. 80 days. Pkt. 10c.

ENDIVE

Sow at intervals for continuous supply. When well started, transplant or thin to 1' apart. To blanch, tie outer leaves together over the center when plant is nearly grown. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, taking plenty of soil with roots—pack closely together and store in dark cellar for winter use.

Broad-Leaved Batavian or Escarole — Large broad leaves forming immense round plants up to 16 in. across. Easily blanched. 90 days.

Full Heart Batavian—An improved and earlier Escarole. Large leaf, thick head. Leaves crisp and tender. 88 days.

Large Green Curled or Giant Fringed Oyster—Leaves large. Finely cut and curled. Rich green color but blanches to a creamy white. 65 days.



Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

It's safer to buy your seeds from a **SEED SPECIALIST**

Why gamble on the outcome of your garden—the quality of your vegetables—the beauty of your flowers? Don't waste all the energy, efforts and interest you put into your 1946 garden—simply because you "took a chance" on the seeds you bought.

We are seed specialists, thoroughly qualified to advise you when, where, what and why on selecting seeds for your garden. And we can advise you all along the way on special care and tested methods of insuring the best results from the seeds you select.



Out from under the shadow of war

This year (praise be!) gardening can swing back to a balanced program again. No longer must we keep our gardens wholly utilitarian. No longer need we hesitate to revel in all the flowers we want. *This year our souls, as well as our bodies, can draw nourishment from the garden!*

True, the Fight for Food is not yet over. Nor do any of us want to give up the bounty we've all enjoyed from our vegetable gardens during the war years. To relax our food production efforts now would be folly indeed!

But, along with the food, let's have BEAUTY—and lots of it! Let's celebrate peace by getting back to the joy of flower growing!

FUNDAMENTALS OF PLANNING

Continued from Page 7

1—Plan to use your garden full time. To do this you'll need catch crops, intercrops (also called companion crops) and succession crops.

Catch crops are early vegetables, like spinach, that you grow very early before a crop like late cabbage is set out. **Intercrops** are planted between the rows of larger vegetables, like head lettuce between rows of Broccoli. **Succession crops** are catch crops in reverse—they follow early crops. For instance, Chinese cabbage will mature fine heads if planted after an early crop of peas has been taken off.

2—Divide the garden into three sections if possible, (1) Root vegetables (2) Leaf vegetables and (3) Fruit vegetables. By switching these three groups every year you avoid many soil-borne diseases and insects and get better use of fertilizers. This isn't absolutely necessary, but it is one of those details that the smart gardener watches.

3—On level ground, you can run rows either east and west or north and south. If east-and-west layout is used, be sure to plant taller vegetables to the north. **On sloping ground,** the rows must run across the slope, not up and down. Otherwise all your plant food and much of your topsoil will go down the hill when it rains.

4—Plan to grow enough vegetables for storing and canning. Remember that correct storage begins with planting so provide for this when planning your garden and ordering seed.

5—In smaller gardens, don't plant space-wasting crops like Potatoes, Pumpkins, Sweet Corn and Vine Squash. On the farm these can be grown with the field crops, saving the more highly cultivated garden space for the more productive vegetables that need closer attention. *Many gardeners report that Zucchini and other bush squashes gave better results than Eggplant and satisfied many of the requirements for vining Squashes.*

6—Include perennial vegetables when possible. Rhubarb, Asparagus, Horse Radish and Perennial Onions can be grown on one side of the garden where they won't interfere with plowing or cultivating. Small fruits should be included whenever space will permit, since the quality of home-grown berries is far better than any you can buy.

7—Avoid growing vegetables your family doesn't like and won't eat, but be sure to include plenty of those they do like. If they're fond of beans, for instance, don't be satisfied with a single large planting, but make several smaller plantings at two weeks intervals.

From reports received from home gardeners on last year's results, Tomatoes, Swiss Chard, Green Beans and Carrots produced the most food with the least effort. Concentrate on these if your space is very limited.

8—Study the chart on page 18. This will tell you how far apart rows should be, how long each crop takes to mature, and how much space you will need to provide the vegetables your family likes. After you have taken into consideration the crops you want to grow, make a rough sketch showing the location of each crop, with catch crops, intercrops, succession crops indicated.

Starting in Coldframes, Hotbeds, or Indoors

The gains you can make by "beating the weather" are well worth going after, particularly on tomatoes, cabbage, peppers, cauliflower, broccoli, and kohlrabi.

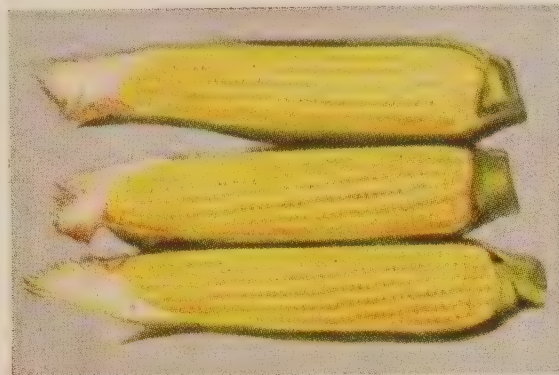
But remember that a plant which hasn't been treated right in the flat will not be a good plant in the garden. A transplant that has had to struggle against over or under-heating, too much water or too little, etc., will not do as well as a direct-seeded plant or a purchased transplant that has had expert attention.

However, the right conditions for a successful indoor start are not difficult to achieve. Any gardener can do the trick by applying a reasonable amount of care and attention.

Continued on Page 10



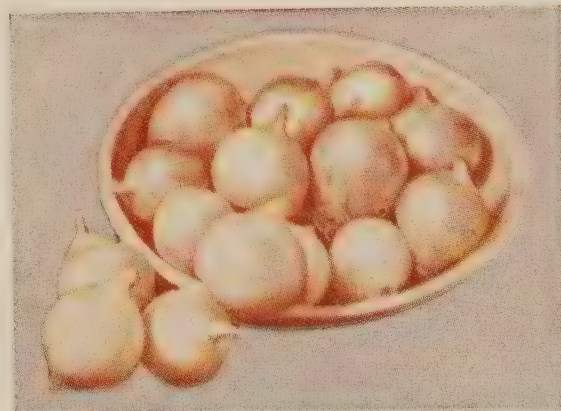
CAULIFLOWER, Early Snowball



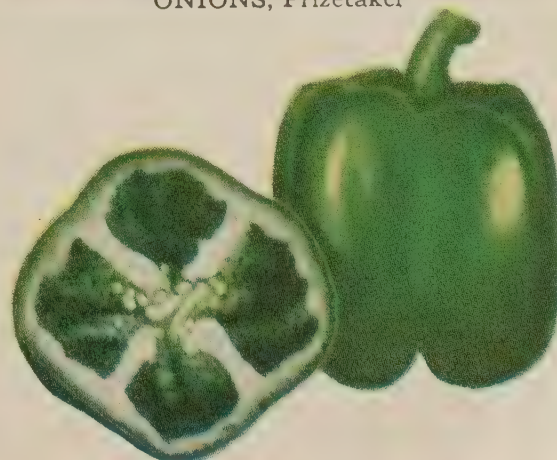
CORN, Ioana



TOMATO, Jubilee



ONIONS, Prizetaker



PEPPER, California Wonder

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



Steps in preparing your flats

Continued from Page 9

Use a box three inches deep and of any suitable size. Space the bottom boards about an eighth of an inch apart to provide drainage. Sift soil and use the coarser part in the bottom, with an inch of fine soil on top. Press around edges of box with a brick or board to firm the soil. Add more sifted soil and draw the straight edge of a lath or ruler across the top to level.

Press furrows about one-quarter of an inch deep into the soil, the furrows spaced about 2" apart. By treating the seed with Rootone, a plant hormone that speeds up germination and increases the strength of seedling roots, better seedlings which will transplant with less loss can be grown. Plant seeds $\frac{3}{4}$ " apart to allow room to lift each seedling without disturbing the rest. After seeding, fill furrow with clean sand or sifted soil and press down soil over entire box until it is $\frac{1}{2}$ " below upper edge.

WATERING AND TEMPERATURE

Correct control of moisture is the most important single factor in success with indoor seed sowing. Soil should never be saturated, yet must not dry out at any time until seedlings show second set of leaves, when they can be transplanted outdoors if weather permits.

Use either a small fly sprayer or a rubber spray bulb that throws a fine mist to water the box after planting. If not available, cover surface with burlap and water through this.

If seeds of several varieties are grown together, keep box at 70 degrees until seeds germinate, but if only tomatoes and peppers are grown, a temperature of between 75 and 85 degrees will produce better seedlings.

Don't start seedlings too soon or they may become long and spindling. Six weeks before time to set out is soon enough to sow seed indoors, and eight weeks if a hotbed or coldframe is used.

PREPARING YOUR SOIL

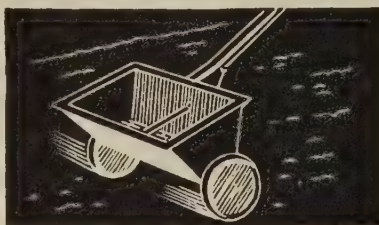
The right kind of soil preparation is a three-sided problem. *First*, there's the matter of getting your soil into the right *physical* condition. *Second*, there's the question of giving it the ability to furnish *food* for your plants. *Third*, there's the manner of working the soil.

Physical condition. If your soil is heavy clay, lime added before plowing will help break it up. Even more valuable is decayed vegetable matter of some sort—peat moss, humus, old manure or leaf mould.

Do not apply fresh manure to green vegetation in spring because, as this decays, it will form a gas that will hurt roots.

If necessary to make a garden on sod, skin off the sod and add it to the compost heap. If the garden is fall-plowed, however, sod can be turned under and will decay fairly well if lime and fertilizer are applied at the same time.

Fertilizing. Well rotted manure and compost are important to the production of good crops and they do feed plants, but it must be remembered that they do not contain the type of nitrogen that is needed early in the season.



For completely even distribution of fertilizer, use a mechanical spreader

If 30 lbs. of a good mixed fertilizer are applied to every 1,000 feet of garden before digging, and an equal amount applied between the rows about half-way through the season, all of the plant food needs of the average garden can be met.

Always "water in" the summer application to prevent burning.

WORKING THE SOIL. A good gardener can be told by the way he treats the soil. No gardener worthy of the name works it when it is so wet that it will pack. Abuse of the soil may ruin it for the entire season. Use the mud pie test already described before digging.

To Dig or Plow?

Hand digging, if properly done, is better for a garden than tractor plowing. Larger areas, of course, must be worked by machinery, but if possible, do the finishing by hand.

Many a gardener has wasted precious time waiting for a plowman to turn over a garden that could easily be turned over with a spade and would be in better condition than if packed by a heavy tractor.

When you dig, don't cheat the spade. Drive it straight down, lift the entire clod and turn it completely upside down. Hit it with the back of a spade, and if the soil is in good condition it will crumble.

The trick of hand spading is to take your time. A good sized garden can be turned over in about a week by working at it an hour a day.

To be sure that each clod is actually turned over, remove a trench along the beginning of the garden just one spade wide. As each spadeful is lifted, turn it into this trench.

The soil removed from the first row is wheeled around to where you plan to finish and is used to fill the last trench or spit.

Continued on Page 12

KALE OR BORECOLE

Requires moist, well enriched soil. Pick leaves as wanted, or pull whole plant. Leaves are best after a frost.

Dwarf Green Curled—Hardy, large and very attractive bright, deep green. 100 days.

Dwarf Siberian—Hard and productive. Bluish green foliage. Leaves large and spreading. 65 days.

KOHLRABI

Sow early as possible in light, rich soil. When plants are in the third leaf, thin to 6" apart. Plant at intervals of 10 days for succession of bulbs until hot weather—after which they do not grow. Use while still young and tender, before skin hardens.

White Vienna Early—8 to 10-in. leaves on slender stems. Bulbs 2 to 3-in., globular, light green. Crisp, tender, clear white flesh. 55 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

LEEK

Large American Flag—An early, popular variety, with thick, long white stems. Leaves large and drooping, medium green. 130 days. Pkt. 10c.

LETTUCE

Sow as soon as ground can be worked—or for extra early crops start indoors and transplant when danger of heavy frost is over. Repeat sowing every 2 weeks to insure continuous supply. For leaf lettuce, thin plants to 6" apart. For head lettuce, thin to 8" spacing, in rows 18" apart. Lettuce grows best and heads best in cool, moist weather.

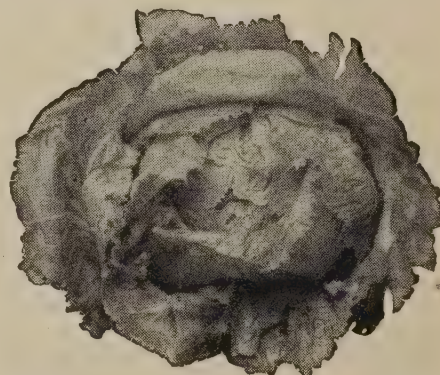
Cos or Romaine

Dark Green Cos—Self folded loaf-shaped head. White leaves with faint tinge of green. Very crisp. 84 days.

White Paris or Trianon—Medium large self-folding, dark green, loaf-shaped heads. Greenish-white, well blanched interior. 66 days.

Head

Big Boston or Mammoth Boston—Popular for cold frame forcing and outside culture. Medium, compact heads with creamy yellow heart. Smooth, glossy leaves, edges wavy, and slightly tinged with reddish brown. 75 days.



Iceberg—Late, large variety. Compact heads, crumpled, crisp and sweet. Leaves light green, slightly brown on edges. 85 days.

Continued Page 11

A vegetable garden of only 30 to 50 ft. will keep a family of 5 in fresh vegetables all through the season—with plenty left over for canning.



Nearly Seedless! Fordhook ZUCCHINI SQUASH

Honorable Mention, All-America Selections. This streamlined Zucchini squash is extremely tender with creamy white flesh and practically no seeds. If used at 12-inch size the dark green skin need not be removed. If left to grow, fruit may attain a length of 2-ft. and a 3½-in. diameter. Prolific. 60 days.

LETTUCE—Continued

Great Lakes—All-America award. An outstanding new Iceberg or Crisp-head type. A summer lettuce that stands heat well and is very resistant to tip burn. Heads medium size, solid, crisp.

New York No. 12—The standard crisp-head lettuce. Large globular shaped head, dark green with blanching, silvery white heart. Successfully grown outdoors spring, summer and fall. 85 days.

Loose Leafed Varieties

Black Seeded Simpson—Light green, frilled and crumpled. 45 days.

Chicken—Produces largest amount of leaves of any lettuce. Fast-growing. For poultry and rabbit feeding. 40 days.

Grand Rapids—Erect, compact, plants. Light green, broad heavily fringed. For forcing or early planting outside. 43 days.

Prize Head—Early non-heading sort. Medium sized plants, crisp and tender. Color light brown on a medium green base. Leaves frilled at edges, and crumpled. 47 days.

Simpson's Early Curled—Also called Early Curled Silesia. Early hardy and dependable. Non-heading. Leaves large frilled, crumpled, light green; form a compact bunch at center. 45 days.

MANGEL WURZEL

Mammoth Long Red—Very popular, 30 to 50 tons per acre. Roots grow half above the ground. Light red, flesh white with rose tinge. 110 days.

MELONS

Requires long season to develop and is easily injured by frost, or even by cool weather. Before planting, spade in liberal forkful of well rotted manure in each hill. Thin plants to 4 per hill after third leaf develops, and train vines in different directions. Cultivate as long as possible. On moist ground use shingles to hold melons off ground to prevent rotting.

Muskmelon and Canteloupe

Bender's Surprise—Improved Surprise, similar to Tip Top. Coarse netted 7-lb., oblong fruit, distinctly ribbed, hard greenish-yellow skin. Flesh bright salmon. 95 days.

Hale's Best, No. 36—An improved strain. Early, uniform, oval, light ribbed, heavily netted. Thick, salmon flesh. Sweet, spicy. 80 days.

Hearts of Gold or Improved Hoodoo—Nearly round 2-lb. fruit, distinctly ribbed, deep green with fine grey net-

ting. Thick, deep salmon flesh, tender sweet. 94 days.

Honey Rock or Sugar Rock—Round, 4-lb. fruit. Grey-green skin, coarse, sparse netting. Orange-salmon, thick flesh, fine flavor. 85 days.

Pride of Wisconsin—Small seed cavity and thick, orange flesh, excellent flavor. Matures early. Large size. A new melon which is deservedly becoming a leader. 92 days.

Watermelon

Requires about same culture as muskmelon, except the vines need more room. Fertilize each hill liberally and cultivate thoroughly.

Dixie Queen—Very prolific. Bright red, crisp, splendid quality fibreless flesh. Very few small, white seeds. 85 days.

Early Kansas—New variety, early. Large, oval, dark green with light green striping. Flesh solid deep red; texture fine; tender; delicious flavor. 80 days.

Kleckley's Sweet—Large, cylindrical, dark bluish-green, with thin, tender rind. Bright red, juicy, sweet flesh, creamy-white seeds with traces of brown. 85 days.

Stone Mountain—Also called Dixie Belle. High quality shipping variety. Fruits very large, oval-round, blunt ends. Dark green, tough rind. Flesh rich scarlet, fine grained, sweet. Seed white with black tips. 90 days.

Tom Watson—Outstanding red heart

strain. Large fruit, uniform cylindrical, with tough, elastic rind, faintly veined. 90 days.

MUSTARD

Southern Giant Curled (Long standing)—Popular curled-leaf for spring or fall planting. Pleasing mild flavor and very large. 35 days.

Spinach Mustard or Tendergreen—Quick-growing green, combining mustard and spinach flavors. 28 days.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Do not plant until ground is warm, as this is a tender, hot weather plant. Pick before woody fibres develop.

Dwarf Green—Early, prolific dwarf-growing sort. Dark green fluted, 5 to 7-in. pointed pods. 50 days.

White Velvet—Early and prolific. Pods pale greenish-white, 6 to 7-in. long. Meaty, tender. 62 days.

ONIONS

Plant as soon as soil can be prepared. For best yield, plant on very fertile land—fall plowed, and thoroughly fertilized. When plants are a few inches tall, thin to prevent crowding—using the plants removed as green onions. Those left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter. Cultivate and hand weed every 2 weeks during summer.

Red Varieties

Red Wethersfield—Popular, good keeper, used extensively for sets. Medium large, flat bottomed bulbs with sloping top. Purplish-red. Fine grained flesh, firm, slightly flushed with pink. 100 to 102 days.

Southport Red Globe—Finest of all red onions. Perfectly round, good sized bulbs with thick, small necks. Skin is deep purplish-red. Strong flavored flesh, white tinged with pink. Good keeper, productive. 112-114 days.

White Varieties

Southport White Globe—Best of the whites. Medium-sized, round, solid white bulbs, fine thin skin. Waxy white flesh, mild and fine grained. Keeps well in fall. 110 to 112 days.

Sweet Spanish—Pearl-white color, mild flavor. Solid and crisp. Largest of the white onions. 110 days.

Continued Page 14



*This year—for hardy onions
and extra early green onions
set out vigorous, healthy*

ONION SETS

Plant onion sets to get those earliest spring mouth-watering "greenies" and a bumper crop of firm, juicy, sturdy onions for all season. Our sets are selected from pure-bred seed and are second to none in quality and appearance. (Onions grown from sets do not keep well—so start some from seed for storage needs.)

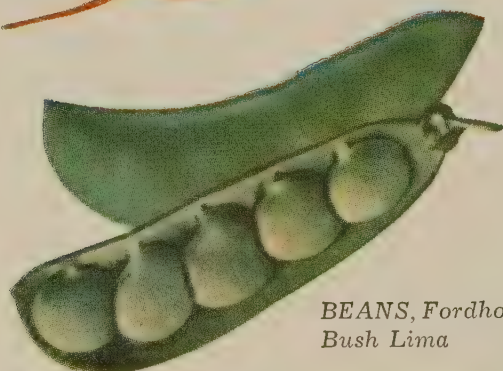
Red — White — Yellow



WATERMELON
Dixie Queen



CARROT
Chantenay



BEANS, *Fordhook*
Bush Lima



BEETS, *Crosby's*
Improved Egyptian

CABBAGE, *Perfection Savoy*



PREPARING THE SOIL

Continued from Page 10

Trenching

The trenching method does not pay for a temporary garden, but should be practiced if you plan to work the same plot year after year.

In this method a trench is dug two full spades deep. Manure or compost is spread over the top of the entire garden and also at the bottom of each trench as dug. The second row of soil is thrown into the bottom of the trench and the layer just below it is thrown on top of it. In this way the entire garden is turned upside down and the ground is loose to a depth of nearly two feet.

Because considerable subsoil is mixed with the upper layer, an extra application of fertilizer to the garden after digging is good practice. From the second year on, the soil should get better and better, even though it is only turned over one spade deep each year.

PLANTING THE SEED

Place a stake at each end of the row and stretch a line tightly between them. *Don't try to make rows without a line or straight edge.*

Make the furrow for the seed with a hoe. *Fine seed* (onion, lettuce, cabbage, etc.) should not be planted more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. *Medium seeds* (okra, spinach, cucumber) 1" deep. In heavy soils, beans, squash, onion sets and peas need not more than 1" but the soil must be moist. In lighter soils, 2" is deep enough.

The old theory that seed should be planted deep enough to come in contact with soil moisture still holds, but in dry weather the soil should be watered thoroughly before planting so the moisture will be right at the surface. If the row is then covered with a board until the seed germinates, it will not be necessary to bury the seed even though the weather is dry.

Good seed germinates freely, so it is a mistake to plant it too thickly. This is especially true if it is treated with **ROOTONE**, which speeds up germination and root growth.

One of the common errors in planting squash, melon, cucumber, etc., is to assume that a hill really is a hill. Actually, a hill is a hole since these vine crops are planted in depressions about 2" below the surrounding surface to catch water. Incidentally, all vine crops love humus or well-rotted manure. If they can be planted in depressions filled with soil from a compost heap, they will produce extravagantly.

How to plant fine seed

In planting fine seed, tear off one corner of the packet and, if Rootone is used, drop in a pinch and shake. The seed can be tapped out of the torn corner of the packet one at a time. Fine seed is often mixed with dry sand so that it will spread out

better, but this will only work if seed is not more than twice the size of the sand grains.

Large seeds should be poured out of the packet into a cup or bowl so that they can be dropped individually into the furrow. Beans and peas should be treated with a legume inoculation before planting, even if this was done last year. Improved legume cultures are constantly being propagated in the laboratories and give superior results to natural inoculation.

WHEN TO SOW

Seed catalogs and garden books usually offer you a list of definite planting dates. We'd like to do this, too, but experience has taught us that such dates are often dangerous. Weather variations from year to year are likely to make the most carefully compiled dates look foolish.

Here's a guide to planting time that doesn't rely on dates, but rather on Nature's own signs.

FULLY HARDY CROPS: Sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring, or when the farmer plants oats. In some years crocuses and snowdrops may be in bloom at this time, but if the ground is ready sooner, plant anyway. These crops include lettuce, cabbage, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, kale, kohlrabi, parsnips, radishes, rutabagas, spinach and turnips. Also round-seeded peas.

HARDY CROPS: When the daffodils and earliest tulips bloom, or when maple trees are in full flower, plant these: Beets, wrinkled peas. Swiss chard, and onion sets.

TENDER CROPS: When the Lilacs, Darwin Tulips and Apple Blossoms are in full bloom, plant these: Bush beans, sweet corn, pumpkins, and squash are included.

TROPICAL CROPS: When the petals on apple blossoms will have fallen and the tall late irises are in full bloom plant: Okra, Lima beans, Pole beans, muskmelons and cucumbers, and set out plants of tomatoes, peppers and eggplant. These can't stand frost and should not be planted until the weather is warm and settled.

TRANSPLANTING

Seedlings can be transplanted any time after the second pair of leaves has formed, provided the weather is suitable.

The effects of "hardening off" seedlings by exposing them to cool air is not very effective; even a fully hardened cabbage plant will lose its frost resistance if subjected to warm weather for four or five days. Therefore, even in the case of crops that are seeded very early, seedling plants should not be set outdoors until the weather is warm and settled.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



CHINESE
CABBAGE
Chihili



Continued from Page 12

Cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower can go out when sweet corn is planted, and tomatoes and peppers after apple blossom petals fall.

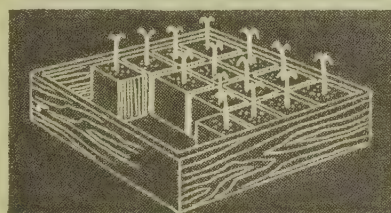
Wet the soil around seedlings thoroughly before planting out. Select a cloudy day so the direct sun won't wilt the plants. Dig with a ball of soil that contains as many fine hair roots as possible.

In working between rows when transplanting, lay a board over the soil so it won't pack. Roots grow better in loose soil.



Watering the seedlings with a solution of TRANSPLANTONE or dipping them in the powder when transplanting will restore the hormones lost when the root tips are cut in digging. This plant hormone prevents wilting and means quicker recovery from the shock of transplanting.

When seedlings are to be transplanted without a ball of soil, long tap roots should be shortened, and the whole root system placed and "firmed in" so that it is well spread out, not bunched. Soil in which roots are placed must be finely pulverized.



Growing and transplanting in inexpensive paper bands saves plants and speeds growth

WATERING

Soak, don't sprinkle. Your garden needs water when the leaves look wilted in the sun and do not recover freshness over night.

Frequent sprinklings on the surface soil are not only of little value but may be harmful.

Except for transplants, try to avoid watering the garden until it really needs water. When you do water, soak, don't sprinkle. Do a thorough job. The hose or sprinkler should be allowed to run on one spot until water stands on the surface in a pool.

After watering, the soil should be moist to a depth of five to six inches. Check this with a spade to be sure.

Watering tomatoes calls for special care. Cracks and blossom "end rot" (the free or blossom end turning black) are both caused by fluctuating water supply. Never let tomatoes be dry one week and wet the next. Tomatoes must be kept either moist constantly or be grown in dry soil and not watered at all.

Never apply water with such force that the top soil is washed away.



Use a canvas hose which allows water to ooze out through the pores, or remove the nozzle of the regular hose and let the stream run out on a board. Or tie 2 or 3 thicknesses of burlap loosely over the end of the hose to get a gentle flow.

Overhead sprinklers waste some water, but do prevent washing.

Watering in the evening or early morning means that the moisture sinks in and is absorbed by the soil before the sun can evaporate it.

CULTIVATION AND WEEDING

Frequent, shallow cultivation or hoeing is best. It requires less effort and gives better results. Never let the weeds get a start. They rob the plants of food and moisture.

Cultivate after each rain or soaking, as soon as soil is dry enough, and as often between as necessary to keep weeds under control.

1. "Destroy them young" should be the first principle in controlling weeds. Weeds rob the soil of moisture and food. Worst of all, if allowed to grow, they shade the crops that require six hours of full sunshine to grow normally. Plan to spend half an hour a day hoeing weeds and the average garden can be kept up without difficulty.

2. Keep the soil from caking or cracking because when rain comes, it cannot penetrate the hard surface and may run off and be lost. A prong cultivator will leave the surface loose and ready to absorb rain.

3. Air is vital to plant growth: stir the soil as soon as the ground is dry enough after a rain or after watering. This also saves moisture. Use the hoe and save the hose.

4. When cultivating stay as far away from the plants as you can to avoid packing the soil around the roots.

PEAS, Improved
Telephone

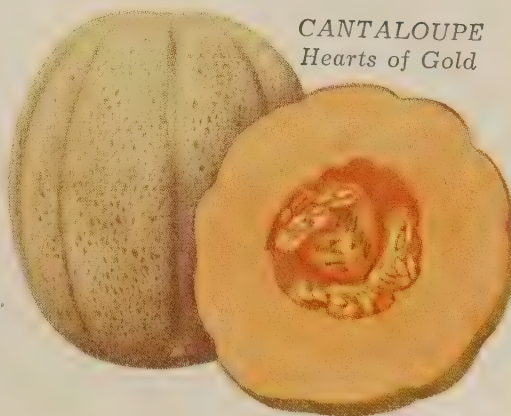


EGGPLANT
Black Beauty

SQUASH
Fordhook
Zucchini



SQUASH
Zucchini Bush



CANTALOUPE
Hearts of Gold



Plant and Can

Fill up your shelves with plenty of grand home-canned vegetables from your own garden!

Plan your garden to include plenty of vegetables for market and table needs—and a surplus to can! Home canned foods are infinitely superior in flavor, vitamin content and appearance. And how they do help to stretch the family food budget!

ONIONS—Continued

White Portugal or Silverskin—Excellent flat variety. Dependable cropper, excellent for sets, for green bunching, or as a pickler. 100 to 102 days.

Yellow Varieties

Prizetaker—Large, globe shaped, with glossy, thin straw-colored skin. Coarse, mild flesh. 102 to 104 days.

Southport Yellow Globe—Globe shaped, medium to large bulbs. Solid yellow, tough clinging skins. Creamy white flesh. 114 days.

Sweet Spanish—Large, globe-shaped, exceptionally mild and sweet—excellent for eating raw or boiled. Light yellow skin and pure white, firm, crisp, and tasty flesh. 112 days.

ONION PLANTS

Sturdy, hardy plants that come to you all ready to set out. Ask for prices.

ONION SETS

Onion sets used instead of seeds will produce earlier crops of green onions or large bulbs. Plant sets right side up and cover with garden rake; then firm the soil well over the sets.

The quickest way to get onions early. We offer choice, select, dry sets, of the highest quality. (Prices on application.)

RED. WHITE. YELLOW.

PARSLEY

Does best in rich, mellow loam. Seed is slow to germinate, and is helped by soaking in warm water over night before planting. Sow early and not too deeply. When curled varieties are about 3" tall, cut off leaves. The new growth will be brighter and curlier.

Hamburg or Parsnip Rooted—Deeply cut, plain leaves. Edible roots, thick and fleshy, 10 to 12-in. long. Used for flavoring. 90 days.

Moss Curled or Triple Curled—Compact, dark green leaves, curled and fine-cut. 70 days.

Plain or Single—Leaves dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled. 60 days.

PARSNIP

Plant in rich, sandy loam, thoroughly pulverized. Seed requires plenty of moisture for germination and should be sown early. Dig after a killing frost. Freezing improves parsnips, so some can be left in the ground all winter and used in spring. For storage, bury in dry sand.

Hollow Crown—The most generally grown kind. Roots 2½ to 3-in. thick at shoulder. 12 to 14-in. long, uniformly tapered, hollow crowned. 95 days. Pkt. 10c.

PEAS

For early crop, plant in light, rich soil. For general crop, a rich loam or clay soil is best. Plant at 2-week intervals for continuous supply. Soak seeds in water the night before planting. Peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture. Light frosts do not injure them so they may be planted early in spring. Varieties more than 1½' tall should be staked when 4" to 6" tall.

Early and Second Variety

Alaska—Wilt resistant. Used for canning and early home garden. Blunt, straight, light-green, 3-in. pods with 6 to 8 good quality small peas. Plant 32-in. 60 days.

Laxton's Progress—Medium dark green vine, 16 to 18-in. Single pods almost an inch wide and 4½ to 5-in. long, with 7 to 9 large peas. 62 days.

Little Marvel—Outstanding dwarf. Fine quality, large yield. Single and double, dark green, 3-in. pods—blunt, plump, well filled with 7 to 8 medium sized, light green tender peas. 62 days.

Thomas Laxton—Medium height. Strong vine bears numerous dark green, blunt ended pods, 4 to 4½-in. Retains flavor and sweetness. One of earliest. 57 days.

For increased yield, inoculate! Garden peas, like all legume crops, will almost always benefit by inoculation. Both quantity and quality of the crop are increased when the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria are present in sufficient numbers.

Later Varieties

Alderman—Large podded variety of the Telephone family. Excellent for home garden, truckers, shipping to distant markets and for freezing; resistant to Fusarium wilt. Vine dark green, coarse. Pods single, very broad, plump, straight, dark green, pointed; contains 8 to 10 peas of highest quality. Seed large, wrinkled, light green. 74 days.

Dwarf Telephone or Daisy—Large pods 4½-in. long, broad, straight and pointed, containing 7 to 9 large round peas. Vines about 24-in. tall. A popular main-crop pea. 79 days.

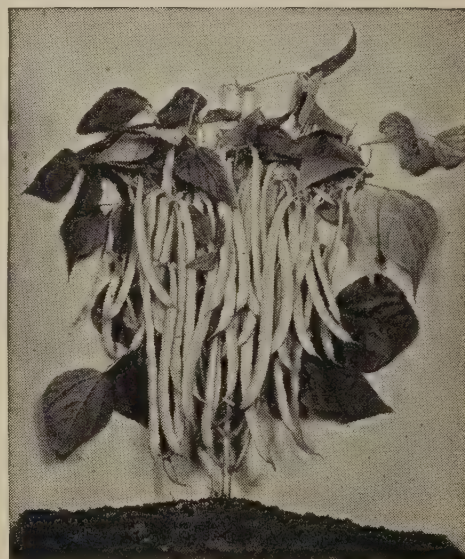
Telephone—Dark podded, popular late variety. Pods 4½" to 5½", very large; vine about 40" tall. 75 days.

Edible Podded or Sugar

Mammoth Melting Sugar—Wilt resistant. Coarse light-green vine, 54-in. Single 4½-in. pods, broad, indented, light, blunt, stringless, without fiber, fleshy. Contain 7 peas. Seed large, round, creamy-white. 74 days.

All Vegetable Seeds
10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.



Granada Bush Snap Beans



Fordhook Zucchini Squash

PEPPERS—Sweet

Warm, mellow soil in sheltered location is best. Start under glass. Cultivate regularly, drawing soil up around stems. When plants are 7" to 8" tall, hoe in light dressing of commercial fertilizer. Do not plant hot peppers near sweet; they are apt to cross.

California Wonder Improved—Number one quality peppers, about 4-in. long and 3½-in. diameter, very smooth, 3 and 4 lobed, glossy green, turning bright crimson when ripe. Remarkably thick walls, tender, sweet. 75 days.

Pimento—Excellent for canning or stuffing. Smooth, heart-shaped, very thick flesh. 73 days.

Ruby King—Abundant, tapering fruit, dark-green changing to ruby-red. 69 days.

World Beater—One of the best large peppers. Glossy-green, changes to bright red. Mild, very sweet, thick flesh. 75 days.

Hot

Hungarian Wax—Slender, waxy yellow fruit about 6-in. long, turns red when ripe. Very hot. 65 days.

Long Red Cayenne—The hot favorite. For canning, pickling, drying. Pungent flavored fruit, tapering and twisted. 70 days.

Red Chili—Low, spreading, 18-in. plant. Extremely pungent fruit. Erect, conical. 82 days.

PUMPKIN

Cultivate practically the same as melons or cucumbers.

Connecticut Field—Large fruit with flat ends, 15 to 25-lbs. and up to 15-in. Surface, slightly ribbed, deep orange. Thick flesh, orange-yellow, sweet and coarse. 118 days.

Green Striped Cushaw—Medium size, smooth, crookneck shaped, white with green mottling and stripes. Thick yellow flesh. 115 days.

King of the Mammoths—Largest of the pumpkins weighing 60 lbs. and upward. Yellow skin mottled with orange. Deep orange flesh. 115 to 120 days.

Kentucky Field—Dull orange, large ribbed fruit. Coarse, deep yellow flesh, good flavor. 120 days.

Small Sugar or New England Pie—Desirable for pie or general use. Round, flat end fruit, deep orange. Thick, yellow-orange flesh. 118 days.



Early White Bush Squash

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



You can get along with just one cultivator and one hoe, but a sensible selection of varied models pays for itself over and over.

MULCHING

A mulch of straw, leaves or lawn clippings will keep the surface moist and conserve water. It reduces soil temperatures and prevents root injury from heat. It will also keep tomatoes, pepper and eggplant clean and will prevent soil insects from attacking melons.

However, if summer rains are light, the mulch can do harm, because the few drops that do fall cannot penetrate to the soil. In this case, pull away the mulch from around the plant stem and soak the roots thoroughly with the hose.

A mulch is particularly beneficial to potatoes because tuber formation stops in hot soils. As much as 12" of straw can be used over potato roots.

HARVESTING

The big advantage the home gardener has over the commercial grower is that he can pick his vegetables one minute and have them in the kitchen the next. All vegetables are better if left on the plant until ready to serve. Sweet corn in particular loses sweetness every minute it is off the stalk. Pick only what vegetables you can use right away and not until you are ready to use them.

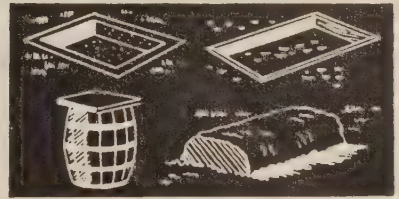
Most vegetables, particularly summer squash, sweet corn, cucumbers, carrots, beets, peas and string beans, should be used much younger than usually harvested by the commercial grower. Learn the "feel" of an ear of corn that is ready to pick. The tip of the ear will feel full and the silks should be turning brown.

Muskmelons do not get sweeter after picking. For full flavor leave them on the vine until a crack appears all around the point of attachment between the stem and melon. The free end should feel definitely soft when the melon is ready. Avoid harvesting beans while the plants are wet with dew or rain, as moisture spreads disease.

COMPOSTING

A good compost pile is the sign of a good gardener. At very little cost, in materials or labor, it furnishes the humus which every garden needs. Humus is decomposed vegetable or organic matter. In building a compost pile the idea is to accumulate such matter in a way that will encourage decomposition and increase its plant food value.

A small space in the corner of your garden is all you need. (For appearance's sake you may want to hide it with a screen of shrubs, or trellised vines.)



Dig a trench about a foot deep, 2 or 3 feet wide, and 3 or 4 feet long. Then make a simple frame extending above ground level, as illustrated.

After you have a layer of material (grass cuttings, plant leaves, vegetable tops, straw, etc.) 6 inches or more deep, scatter over it a coating of chemicals to aid decomposition (sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, limestone) and water well. Forking over occasionally and wetting well during the season speeds decomposition. Place a 1-inch layer of earth at about 6-inch intervals to prevent bad odors. (Avoid using diseased plants or weeds which should be burned.)

These vegetables STORE well

Beets, Carrots, Turnips, Winter Radishes—Do not wash. Pack in loose moist sand or fine moist soil. Store in unheated cellar, or in ventilated room away from heat.

Cabbage—Roughly trim heads, cut off roots. Store in temperature of 40 to 60°, with high humidity or cover heads with moist soil or sand.

Celery, Kale, Chinese Cabbage, Endive, Leeks—Store in trenches outdoors or in boxes of soil in basement. Outdoors must be covered with straw to prevent freezing.

Squash, Pumpkins—Harvest as they mature, leaving 3 or 4" of stem. Cure for a few days at 80 to 85°. Store in dry place.

Peas, Beans—May be picked off plants or the whole plant pulled and placed in dry airy place to cure. After thoroughly dried, shell, clean, sort and store in jars or cans in cool, dry, dark place.

Onions—Pull as soon as most of the tops fall over. Place in racks or spread out on dry wooden floors—or hang in dry airy place. Store in dry well-ventilated place at a temperature just above freezing.

Parsnips, Salsify, Horseradish—Not injured by freezing, and may be left in the garden, or stored in moist soil or sand in cool building.

Potatoes—Should be kept in slatted bins for ventilation and left uncovered. Protect from strong light. Keep longer at 36 to 40°, but cook better if stored at higher temperature.

Sweet Potatoes—Dig as they mature or after first killing frost. Sort them as dug, and place in crates. Cure for two weeks at 80 to 85°F. before storing. Best storage temperature 50 to 55°.

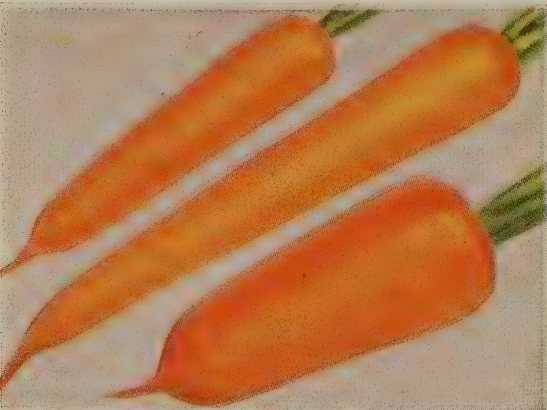
HOW BIG? WHAT SHAPE?

(A Guide to Sizes of Popular Vegetable Varieties)

Because it is impossible to have all our vegetable illustrations give you an accurate idea of the size of each variety shown, we are showing you these exact "true-to-scale" comparisons of many of the popular vegetables. Streamlined or plump—short or tall—you can determine the vegetable types you want by this chart.



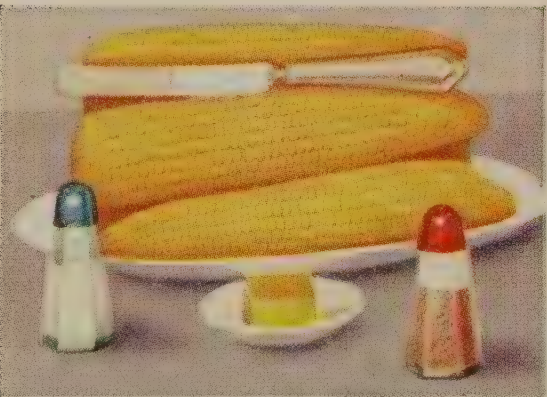
TOMATO, Rutgers



CARROTS, (top) Nantes, (center) Emperor, (below) Red Cored Chantenay



SWISS CHARD, Lucullus

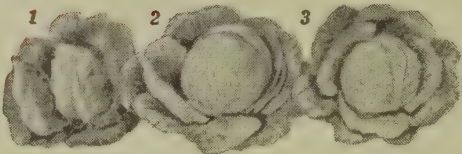


CORN, Golden Bantam



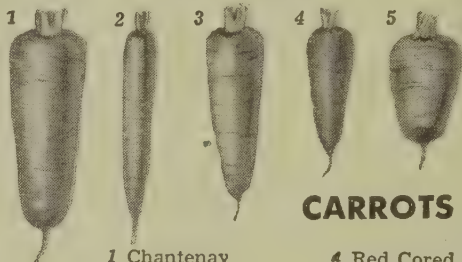
LETTUCE, Grand Rapids

CABBAGE



1 Early Jersey Wakefield 2 Golden Acre
3 Copenhagen Market

CARROTS



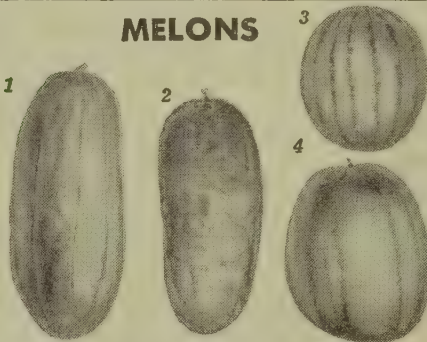
1 Chantenay 4 Red Cored Chantenay
2 Emperor 5 Oxheart
3 Danver's Half Long

ONIONS



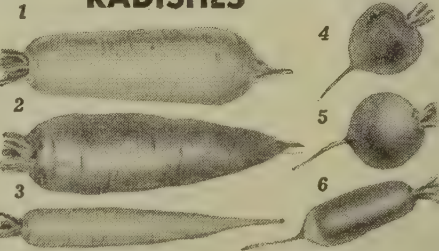
1 Sweet Spanish 3 White Portugal
2 Southport Yellow Globe 4 Southport Red Globe

MELONS



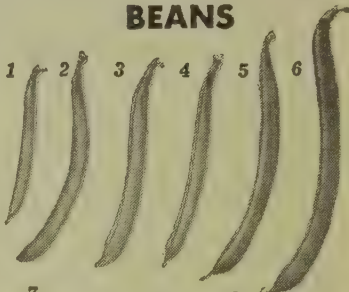
1 Kleckley's Sweet 3 Dixie Queen
2 Tom Watson 4 Stone Mountain

RADISHES



1 China Rose Winter 4 Crimson Giant
2 Long Black Spanish 5 Early Scarlet Globe
3 White Icicle 6 French Breakfast

BEANS

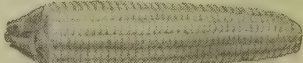


1 Improved Golden Wax 5 Bountiful
2 Giant Stringless 6 Kentucky Wonder
3 Pencil Pod Black Wax 7 Henderson's Bush Lima
4 Tendergreen 8 Fordhook Bush Lima

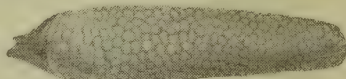
CORN



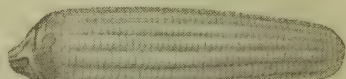
Golden Bantam



Golden Cross Bantam

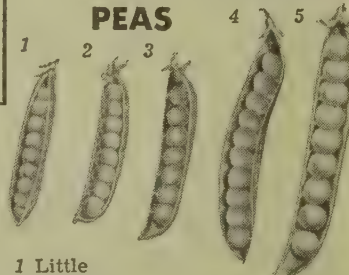


Country Gentlemen



Bantam Evergreen

PEAS



1 Little Marvel 4 Laxton's Progress
2 Alaska 5 Alderman
3 Thomas Laxton

SQUASH



1 Zucchini 4 Early White Bush Scallop
2 Table Queen 5 Early Prolific Straightneck
3 Summer Crookneck

RADISH

Soil should be light, quick and rich to insure rapid growth. Slow growth makes the flavor too strong. Sow as early as ground can be worked, as Radishes are very hardy. Make successive sowings up to hot weather. When in the third leaf, thin to give roots plenty of room. Pull promptly when mature. The secret of crisp, delicious radishes is quick growth, prompt picking.

Crimson Giant—Large round, 1 to 1¼-in. Deep crimson roots. Very crisp and tender for its size. 28 days.

Early Scarlet Globe—Globular, slightly elongated, bright scarlet. 24 days.

Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped—Carmine red with white tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild. 26 days.

French Breakfast—Roots thicker toward bottom. 1½-in. long by ½ to ¾-in. Dull scarlet, white tipped. 25 days.

White Icicle—Tapering roots 5 to 5½-in., very white with pure white, mild flesh. 27 days.

White Strasburg—Popular white summer variety. 4 to 5 in. long. Tapered and smooth. Thicker than White Icicle. 40 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Rose China Winter—Popular, very distinct winter sort. Good for late salads. Cylindrical blunt, smooth, bright rose-red. Flesh white, very firm and pungent. 52 days.

Long Black Spanish—Good keeping winter variety. White, crisp and pungent. 8 to 9 in. long, slightly tapered. 58 days.

Round Black Spanish—Black-skinned, with pure white flesh, crisp, solid and pungent, 7 to 10-in. long and 2 to 3-in. thick. 60 days.

SPINACH

Plant very early in spring—or start seed in fall (giving it protection by 3" of straw over the winter) and enjoy an early spring crop. Cut all spinach before hot weather as it doesn't do well in extreme heat. Sow again in August or September for fall crop. Spinach should be gathered before the flower spike appears.



Bloomsdale Savoy, Long Standing—A few days later than regular Bloomsdale Savoy. Holds from 12 to 14 days longer. 42 days.

New Zealand—Thrives in dry, hot weather. Can be picked repeatedly all season. Not a true spinach, but similar when cooked. 70 days.

Nobel Giant, Thick-Leaved—Large, vigorous, spreading plant, slow to form seed stalks. Extremely heavy yielder. Very deep green leaves. 45 days.

SQUASH

Plant about same time as corn—and in hills. Does best in rich, sandy loam, and is helped by fertilizing the hills. When in the third leaf, thin to 4 plants per hill. Cover every fourth joint with earth to encourage extra root formation. Bush varieties may be planted in hills 3' to 4' apart.

Summer Varieties

Cocozelle or Italian Vegetable Marrow—A long Italian squash. 18 to 24 inches long and 4 in. thick. Dark green marked with yellow and light green. 60 days.

Early Prolific Straightneck—Earlier, smaller, and more productive than Giant Summer Straightneck and more uniform. Brilliant yellow. Fine for home or market. Pkt. 10c.

Early White Bush Scallop—Fruits greenish when young, become white at maturity. 3-in. long, 7½ to 8½-in. wide. 53 days.

Giant Summer Crookneck—Prolific, bush type plant, curved neck fruits around 4 to 5-lb., 20 to 24-in. long. 4 to 5-in. diameter. 56 days.

Zucchini Fordhook—Honorable mention. Long, slim and very dark green. Bush-like plants small enough for any home garden. Easy to grow. 60 days.

Zucchini Bush—About 6 in. long at edible stage. Flesh greenish-white and tender. 56 days.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Golden Table Queen—All-America medal 1939. Skin is deep golden, flesh orange, dry, fine flavor and texture.

Table Queen or Des Moines—Acorn-shaped, green, deeply furrowed; flesh rich yellow, dry, mealy, delicious. Convenient size for baking and serving in halves. 100 days.

Warted Hubbard—Large, very dark green shell and heavily warted. Flesh deep orange and of excellent quality. 120 days.

SWISS CHARD

Requires about same treatment as beets. Cultivate frequently. Leaves may be gathered during summer and fall. New ones will grow quickly.

Lucullus—Most popular Chard. Upright in growth, with yellowish-green curled, crumpled leaves. Thick, broad and light green stems. 50 to 60 days. Pkt. 10c.

TOMATOES

Do best in sandy, well pulverized loam. Sow seed in hotbed or indoors. When plants are about 2" high, set out, 3" apart, in boxes or pots—later transplant into the garden. Or keep in flats until all danger of frost is past, and then set plants out directly into the garden. Water around the roots of the plants when setting them out, if ground is dry. Cultivate frequently until plants shade the ground. Remove all but the two or three strongest branches. Study methods of staking and training vines and adopt the one best suited to your situation.

Beefsteak—Rich scarlet-red, extra large fruits, more or less ribbed. Juicy, solid, with rich sub-acid flavor. One of the best for home use. 90 days.

Bonny Best—Second early variety, valuable for canners. Medium-vine, not very hardy. Medium-sized, apple-shaped, solid fruits, bright scarlet. Start indoors and set out after all danger of frost is past. 73 days.

Earliana or Spark's Earliana—Open, spreading, medium small vines. Red fruits run to medium size. This seed is selected for thick, smooth fruit. 66 days.

Golden Queen—Good for juice and for home gardens. The fruit is a deep golden yellow color, and vines medium large. Very mild flavor, smooth and solid. 84 days.

John Baer—Thick, scarlet (similar to Bonny Best). Smooth, firm, medium large fruit. 70 days.

Jubilee—Orange colored fruit. Juicy with few seeds. Weighs about 6 oz. Bears over a long season. 72 days.

Continued Page 19

There is no substitute for GARDEN FRESH VEGETABLES

Garden vegetables begin to undergo a profound change almost as soon as they're picked. In just a few short hours, inevitable natural processes alter their flavor, their texture, their vitamin content.

Anyone who has ever enjoyed good sweet corn fresh from the garden knows what a tremendous difference these changes make. The difference in health-giving qualities is equally great.

Yes, Nature offers rich rewards to the home gardener! So-called "fresh" vegetables from the market just can't compare with the true garden fresh kind.

Which kind will you have, this year?



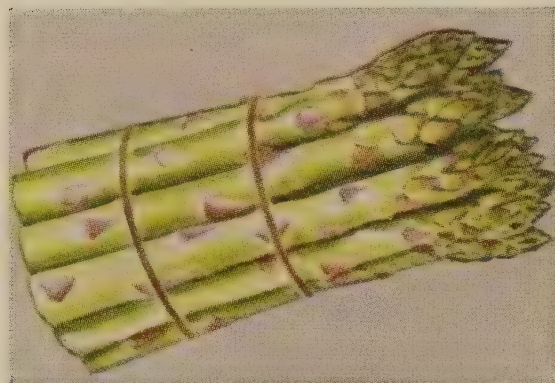
RADISH, Scarlet Globe



TURNIP, Purple-Top White Globe



CABBAGE, Early Jersey Wakefield



ASPARAGUS, Mary Washington



PUMPKIN, Connecticut Field

Planting Guide

FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS

	Seed Required for 50 Ft. of Row	Distance Between Rows (Inches)	Distance Apart in Row (Inches)	Depth of Planting (Inches)	Approximate Yield per 50 Ft. of Row	Seed Required Family of 5
Artichoke	1/8 oz.	36 to 48	18 to 24	1/4		
Asparagus	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1/2 oz.
Beans, Bush	1/2 lb.	24 to 30	2 to 3	1 1/2 to 2	20 qts.	2 lbs.
Beans, Bush Lima	1/2 lb.	18 to 24	2 to 3	1	32 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole	1/2 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	30 qts.	1 lb.
Beans, Pole Lima	1/4 lb.	36 to 48	6 to 8	1 1/2 to 2	1 1/4 bu.	1 lb.
Beets, Table	1/2 oz.	14 to 24	3 to 4	1/2 to 1	1 1/4 bu.	2 oz.
Beets, Mangel	1/2 oz.	20 to 28	3 to 4	1		
Broccoli, Heading	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	24	1/2	50 head	1 pkt.
Brussels Sprouts	1/8 oz.	24 to 30	12 to 18	1/2	15 qts.	1 pkt.
Cabbage	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	14 to 24	1/2	35 to 50 head	1/4 oz.
Chinese Cabbage	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	12 to 15	1/2	40 to 50 head	1 pkt.
Carrots	1/4 oz.	16 to 24	1 to 3	1/2	24 qts.	1/2 oz.
Cauliflower	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	20 to 24	1/2	25 to 30 head	1 pkt.
Celery	1/8 oz.	24 to 40	4 to 6	1/4	75 to 100 stalks	1 pkt.
Collards	1/4 oz.	24 to 30	14 to 18	1/2	3 bu.	1 pkt.
Corn, Sweet	4 oz.	30 to 42	9 to 12	1	100 ears	1 lb.
Corn, Pop	3 oz.	34 to 40	6 to 8	1		
Cucumber	1/2 oz.	48 to 60	12 to 36	1/2 to 3/4	75 to 100 fruit	1/2 oz.
Dill	1/4 oz.	18 to 36	4 to 8			
Egg Plant	1/8 oz.	24 to 36	18 to 24	1/2	70 to 80 fruit	1 pkt.
Endive	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	8 to 12	1/2	50 to 60 plants	1 pkt.
Kale	1/2 oz.	24 to 32	14 to 22	1/2	50 plants	1 pkt.
Kohlrabi	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	4 to 6	1/2	1 bu.	1 pkt.
Leek	1/4 oz.	12 to 42	2 to 4	3/4		1 pkt.
Lettuce	1/4 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 12	1/4	25 lbs.	2 oz.
Muskmelon	1/2 oz.	70 to 80	36 to 60	3/4	50 to 60 fruit	1 pkt.
Mustard	1/4 oz.	14 to 24	6 to 9	1/2	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	1/2 oz.
Okra	1 oz.	36 to 48	24	1	450 pods	1 pkt.
Onion	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	3/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Onion (for sets)		12 to 14	not thinned	3/4	300 scallions	
Onion sets	1 pt.	12 to 18	2	1	60 bunches	1 qt.
Parsley	1/4 oz.	12 to 20	6 to 8	1/2	45 bunches	1 pkt.
Parsnips	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	3 to 4	1/2	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Peas	3/4 lb.	24 to 36	1 to 2	1 to 2	30-50 qts. pods	3 lbs.
Peppers	1/8 oz.	20 to 30	18 to 20	1/2	25 doz. peppers	1 pkt.
Pumpkin	2 oz.	96 to 108	60 to 84	3/4	25 to 35 fruit	1 pkt.
Radish	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	1 to 2	1/2	50 bunches	3 oz.
Rhubarb	1/2 oz.	24 to 48	18 to 24			
Rutabaga	1/8 oz.	18 to 24	6	1/2 to 1		1 pkt.
Salsify	1/2 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/2		1 pkt.
Spinach	3/4 oz.	14 to 18	3 to 5	3/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Spinach, N.Z.	1/2 oz.	30 to 36	12 to 18	1	35 to 50 lbs.	1 oz.
Squash, Summer	1/4 oz.	36 to 48	48 (4 seeds)	1	60 to 70 squash	1 pkt.
Squash, Winter	1/4 oz.	72 to 90	72 (4 seeds)	1	35 to 40 squash	1 pkt.
Swiss Chard	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	4 to 6	1	25 lbs.	1 oz.
Tomato	1/16 oz.	40 to 60	36 to 40	1/2	2 bu.	1 pkt.
Turnip (roots)	1/4 oz.	18 to 24	2 to 4	1/4	1 bu.	1/2 oz.
Turnip (greens)	1/2 oz.	12 to 18	2 to 4	1/4	1 1/2 bu.	1 oz.
Watermelon	1/2 oz.	72 to 96	72 to 96	3/4	20 fruit	1 pkt.

TOMATOES—Continued

Marglobe—Moderately productive, with heavy foliage. Vigorous and resistant to wilt and rust. Fruits medium large, nearly round, smooth, and solid. Deep red. 77 days.

Ponderosa—One of the largest varieties. Spreading large vines. Solid, fine flavored, pink, with small seed cells. Somewhat rough and flat. Have a tendency to crack. 88 days.

Pritchard—A cross between Marglobe and Cooper's Special, developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Large, solid, smooth, round fruit with thick walls. Rather light scarlet. 73 days.

Rutgers—Second early variety. Large thick stems, vigorous foliage. Fruits similar to Marglobe but flatter at stem end. Bright red, with thick walls. Red, firm flesh, low acidity. 72 days.

Small Fruited

Red Cherry—Small round fruits, 1/2 inch in diameter. For salads and pickling.

Red Pear—Bright red, pear-shaped, distinctive flavor.

Red Plum—Resembling a plum in shape. Grown for preserves.

Yellow Pear—Differs from Red Pear only in color.

Yellow Plum—About 2 in. long. Shaped like a plum. Light yellow in color.

TURNIP

For summer greens or roots, sow as early as radishes and lettuce. Then cut when plants are 1" high. Sow again in summer for fall and winter use. Turnips do best when most of their growth is made in autumn or early spring. Should be grown rapidly for best flavor and texture.

Golden Ball—Medium size, deep yellow with bronze-green top. Creamy yellow flesh of fine texture. 65 days.

Purple Top White Globe—All purpose variety. Large, sweet tops. Smooth, globe-shaped roots, purple-red above, white below. Sweet, tender, crisp white flesh. 50 to 60 days.

Purple-Top Strap Leaf—Home and market garden variety. Deep purplish-red on top, white below. Flesh white and never stringy.

TURNIP—FOLIAGE

Seven Top or Winter Greens—Very hardy. The young shoots are tender. Roots tough and unsuitable for food. Popular in the South. 45 days.

Rutabaga or Swede Turnip

American Purpletop—Hardy and productive. Tender, firm, light yellow, sweet flesh. 88 days.

All Vegetable Seeds
10c PER PACKET
UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED

In bulk quantities at money-saving prices. Special quotations to market gardeners. Prices subject to change without notice.

If you want to PLANT BY THE MOON

There is quite a lot of discussion about the effect of the moon on various crops. While we make no attempt to take one side or the other on this question, we are giving all the necessary information in condensed

form. Naturally, we can't vouch for the effectiveness of this method of planting. We are simply submitting the up-to-date charts, etc., for gardeners who observe the phases of the moon when planting.

Signs of the Zodiac and Their Influence

♈ **ARIES**: Tends to dryness, barrenness. Fairly good for cultivating, spraying and destroying weeds. Plant onions.

♉ **TAURUS**: Fairly productive. A good sign for planting root crops, particularly potatoes and bulbous plants.

♊ **GEMINI**: Dry and barren. Not good for any kind of planting or transplanting. Kill noxious growths.

♋ **CANCER**: Moist, very fruitful, most productive of the Zodiac. Planting and transplanting should yield good crops. Irrigate, bud, graft, transplant.

♌ **LEO**: Most dry and barren sign. Use only to kill weeds, destroy roots, etc.

♍ **VIRGO**: Moist but barren. Not recommended for planting or transplanting; good for cultivating and destroying.

♎ **LIBRA**: Fairly fruitful. Seed for hay, corn, fodder, etc. Produces vigorous pulp growth, reasonable amount of grain. Good for flowers.

♏ **SCORPIO**: Next to Cancer in productivity. Irrigate but do not dig potatoes.

♐ **SAGITTARIUS**: Generally considered barren but used by many for onions, seeding for hay, destroying weeds, etc.

♑ **CAPRICORN**: Earthly, fairly productive. Similar to Taurus but drier. Bulbous flowers, potatoes, tubers, root crops.

♒ **AQUARIUS**: Somewhat barren. Good only for cultivation and extermination of pests.

♓ **PISCES**: Similar to Cancer so use for same purposes. Very productive. Do not dig potatoes.

When to Plant

The table at the right shows when the moon enters each sign of the Zodiac. It also shows the moon's changes.

Under each month, we show first the time at which the moon enters each SIGN (day of the month and hour of the day, Central Standard Time). Then we show the moon CHANGES (day and hour) for each month.

● 1st QUARTER, MOON INCREASING—During 1st Quarter of Moon plant the following: Asparagus, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, Endive, Kohlrabi, Leek, Lettuce, Spinach, Barley, Oats, Wheat, Rye.

☾ 2nd QUARTER MOON INCREASING—During 2nd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beans, Egg Plant, Melons, Peas, Pepper, Pumpkin, Squash, Tomatoes, flowers, and cereals.

When possible, plant seed while the Moon is in the fruit-

1946—Moon Signs and Changes—1946

JANUARY	APRIL	JULY	OCTOBER
2 ♀ 6:09a.	1 ♀ 3:12a.	2 ♀ 2:47p.	2 ♀ 8:28a.
4 ☾ 3:37p.	3 ♂ 3:57a.	4 ☾ 9:24p.	4 ☾ 8:25p.
6 ☿ 10:45p.	5 ☾ 4:28a.	7 ♀ 7:45a.	7 ☿ 5:04a.
9 ♀ 3:53a.	7 ☾ 6:24a.	9 ♀ 8:20p.	9 ♀ 10:01a.
11 ♂ 7:23a.	9 ☾ 10:41a.	12 ♀ 9:04a.	11 ♂ 12:19a.
13 ☾ 9:42a.	11 ♀ 5:21p.	14 ☾ 8:16p.	13 ☾ 1:37p.
15 ☾ 11:32a.	14 ☾ 2:15a.	17 ☿ 5:12a.	15 ☾ 3:25p.
17 ☾ 2:06p.	16 ♀ 12:50p.	19 ♀ 11:57a.	17 ☾ 6:35p.
19 ♀ 6:40p.	18 ♀ 1:29a.	21 ♂ 4:35p.	19 ♀ 11:38p.
22 ☾ 2:35a.	21 ♀ 2:27p.	23 ☾ 7:18p.	22 ☾ 6:35a.
24 ♀ 1:41p.	23 ☾ 1:53a.	25 ☾ 8:44p.	24 ♀ 3:41p.
27 ♀ 2:26a.	26 ☿ 9:49a.	27 ☾ 9:57p.	27 ♀ 3:05a.
29 ♀ 2:16p.	28 ♀ 1:42p.	29 ♀ 12:36a.	29 ♀ 4:00p.
31 ☾ 11:20p.	30 ♂ 2:30p.		
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
● 3 6:27a.	● 1 10:36p.	☾ 5 11:19p.	☾ 3 3:51a.
☾ 10 2:25p.	☾ 8 2:06p.	☾ 14 3:20a.	☾ 10 2:38p.
☾ 17 8:50a.	☾ 16 4:41a.	☾ 21 1:50p.	☾ 17 7:31a.
☾ 24 11:01p.	☾ 24 9:13a.	● 28 5:56a.	● 24 5:32p.
FEBRUARY	MAY	AUGUST	NOVEMBER
3 ☿ 5:30a.	2 ☾ 2:04p.	1 ☾ 6:09a.	1 ☾ 4:33a.
5 ♀ 9:37a.	4 ☾ 2:25p.	3 ♀ 3:24p.	3 ☿ 2:29p.
7 ♂ 12:47p.	6 ☾ 5:05p.	6 ♀ 3:37a.	5 ♀ 9:05p.
9 ☾ 3:46p.	8 ♀ 11:00p.	8 ♀ 4:23p.	7 ♂ 10:46p.
11 ☾ 6:58p.	11 ☾ 7:55p.	11 ☾ 3:20a.	9 ☾ 11:07p.
13 ☾ 10:51p.	13 ♀ 7:08p.	13 ☿ 11:39a.	11 ☾ 11:18p.
16 ♀ 4:06p.	16 ♀ 7:46a.	15 ♀ 5:37p.	13 ☾ 12:57a.
18 ☾ 11:39a.	18 ♀ 8:41p.	17 ♂ 9:58p.	16 ♀ 5:09a.
20 ♀ 10:06p.	21 ☾ 8:28a.	19 ☾ 1:21a.	18 ☾ 12:15p.
23 ♀ 10:41a.	23 ☿ 5:39p.	22 ☾ 4:06a.	20 ♀ 9:59p.
25 ♀ 10:59p.	25 ♀ 11:01p.	24 ☾ 6:39p.	23 ♀ 9:45a.
28 ☾ 8:30a.	27 ♂ 1:01a.	26 ♀ 9:57a.	25 ♀ 10:39p.
	29 ☾ 12:54a.	28 ☾ 3:17p.	28 ☾ 11:25a.
	31 ☾ 12:31a.	30 ♀ 11:52p.	30 ☿ 10:26p.
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
● 1 10:43p.	● 1 7:15a.	☾ 4 2:57p.	☾ 1 10:37p.
☾ 8 10:27p.	☾ 7 11:16p.	☾ 12 4:25p.	☾ 8 1:08a.
☾ 15 10:30p.	☾ 15 8:52p.	☾ 19 7:17p.	☾ 15 4:36p.
☾ 23 8:37p.	☾ 23 9:59p.	● 26 3:09p.	☾ 23 11:25a.
	● 30 2:50p.		
MARCH	JUNE	SEPTEMBER	DECEMBER
2 ☿ 2:23p.	2 ☾ 1:44a.	2 ♀ 11:19a.	3 ♀ 6:00a.
4 ♀ 5:23p.	5 ♀ 6:02a.	4 ♀ 12:22a.	5 ♂ 9:44a.
6 ♂ 7:08p.	7 ☾ 1:59p.	7 ☾ 11:38a.	7 ☾ 10:27a.
8 ☾ 9:13p.	9 ♀ 1:06a.	9 ☿ 7:44p.	9 ☾ 9:45a.
10 ☾ 12:31a.	12 ♀ 1:50p.	11 ♀ 12:47a.	11 ☾ 9:50a.
13 ☾ 5:16a.	15 ♀ 2:38a.	14 ♂ 4:02a.	13 ♀ 12:13p.
15 ♀ 11:35a.	17 ☾ 2:14p.	16 ☾ 6:46a.	15 ☾ 6:08p.
17 ☾ 7:42p.	19 ☿ 11:40p.	18 ☾ 9:43a.	18 ♀ 3:46a.
20 ♀ 6:07a.	22 ♀ 6:15a.	20 ☾ 1:14p.	20 ♀ 3:49a.
22 ♀ 6:31p.	24 ♂ 9:52a.	22 ♀ 5:37p.	23 ♀ 4:51a.
25 ♀ 7:15a.	26 ☾ 11:06a.	24 ☾ 11:42p.	25 ☾ 5:30p.
27 ☾ 5:51p.	28 ☾ 11:10a.	27 ♀ 8:15a.	28 ☿ 4:41a.
29 ☿ 12:22a.	30 ☾ 11:50a.	29 ♀ 7:33p.	30 ♀ 1:29p.
CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES	CHANGES
● 3 12:00a.	☾ 6 10:10a.	☾ 3 8:49a.	☾ 1 3:43p.
☾ 10 6:06a.	☾ 14 12:41p.	☾ 11 3:56a.	☾ 8 11:51a.
☾ 17 1:15p.	☾ 22 7:07a.	☾ 17 12:26a.	☾ 15 5:04a.
☾ 25 4:37p.	● 28 10:06p.	● 25 2:48a.	● 23 7:07a.

ful signs Cancer, Scorpio or Pisces. The next best signs are Taurus, Libra and Capricorn.

☾ 3rd QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—During 3rd Quarter of Moon plant the following: Beets, Carrots, Chicory, Parsnips, Potatoes, Radish, Rutabaga, Onion, Turnip, Tubers.

☾ 4th QUARTER, MOON DECREASING—In 4th or Last Quarter of the Moon turn sod, pull weeds and destroy noxious growths, especially when Moon is in the barren signs, Gemini, Leo, Virgo or Aquarius. If you must plant in 4th quarter, be sure to use the dates given in "Best Planting Dates."

DO YOU KNOW...?

—what vegetables yield most in small space and in time required to grow them?

Tomatoes	Mustard
Pole beans	Lettuce
Broccoli	Turnips
Onions	Rutabagas
(from sets)	Cabbage
Beans, dwarf	Chinese cabbage
Beets	Radishes
Carrots	Spinach
Chard	
Spinach, New Zealand	Cress

★ ★ ★

—what vegetables require least space to grow?

Tomatoes	Lettuce, leaf
Pole beans	Chard
Beets	Chinese cabbage
Carrots	Beans, dwarf
Turnips	Mustard
Rutabagas	Radishes
Onions	Cress
Leeks	Tampala

—what vegetables need considerable space for successful growth. (Those marked * should be provided with 3 ft. or more of space between rows.)

Broccoli	Parsnips
Cabbage	*Potatoes
Cauliflower	*Sweet potatoes
Spinach, New Zealand	Peas
*Corn	*Cucumbers
Eggplants	*Melons
Peppers	*Squash

★ ★ ★

—which short season vegetables can be followed by other crops?

Beans, bush	Kohlrabi
Beets	Lettuce
Early cabbage	Mustard
Carrots	Onions
Peas	(from sets)
Radishes	Spinach
	Turnips

★ ★ ★

—is it possible to grow vegetables in flower beds when space planting is limited? Yes, very effectively. You can scatter half-a-dozen tomato plants along the back of your flower beds. But tie them to stakes so they won't sprawl. Radishes and lettuce may be planted in the border toward the front. Asparagus planted so that the summer growth serves as a background is both attractive and practical. Rows of carrots and beets take little space and may be planted between rows of flowering plants. Between your rows of later flowering plants, grow pole or snap beans. Onions, too, can be grown from sets in available spots in your flower garden.

★ ★ ★

—which vegetable seeds can be started indoors in the spring? You can give your vegetable garden a head start by sowing tomatoes, pepper, early lettuce, eggplants, celery, celeriac, early varieties of cabbage, early cauliflower, early broccoli in a hotbed or cold frame. If you want some extra-early beets, they transplant readily, and can also be sown indoors.

★ ★ ★

—when is the best time to seed vegetables in a flat before transplanting in the spring? Generally about 2 months before you would sow them in your outdoor garden. However, allow about 3 weeks more for large potted plants of peppers, tomatoes or eggplant.

★ ★ ★

—is it necessary to thin out vegetable seedlings in flats, pans or seedbed before they are transplanted? Not if they have been sown thinly enough at the start. However, if the little plants are crowded, thinning is advisable—just as soon as they form their first true leaves.

★ ★ ★

—how many times should vegetable seedlings grown under glass be transplanted before being set in the outdoor garden? Twice, to be really safe. First, transplant into a second flat, being sure the young seedlings are far enough apart to prevent crowding. Give them 3 to 4 inches apart each way. Second, transplant the seedlings into a small pot or plant band so they form a good root ball before setting out in the open garden.

★ ★ ★

—when should summer squash be picked for best eating quality? When the fruit is a lemon-yellow, and the skin is soft. If you wait until your squash becomes an orange-yellow color, they will be too old, and the flesh tasteless and coarse.

Now that the sun is out . . .

. . . now that the heavy, black clouds of war have cleared . . . it's only natural we all just want to sit back, and warm ourselves in the bright sunshine of victory.

But . . . our job isn't finished! The gunfire has ceased, but we still have another fight to win.

WE MUST KEEP PLANTING TO WIN THE FIGHT FOR FOOD!

Our country, and all the countries of the world need FOOD today in quantities we never dreamed of. And there simply won't be enough to go around if we don't keep growing it!

Do YOUR part to win the fight for food! This year, plant more than ever before! Plan your garden to have plenty of fresh vegetables all summer and enough to stock your pantry shelves with home-canned food all winter.

PLANT TO WIN THE FIGHT FOR FOOD!



DO YOU KNOW . . . ?

—can plants be watered safely during the heat of the day? Yes, if water is fed slowly and deeply into the soil from the end of a hose with the nozzle removed. Light sprinkling of the soil and leaves in high sunlight does no good, and may destroy your small seedling. While growing crops are often watered in full sunshine by overhead irrigation, early morning or evening is better, as less water is lost by evaporation.

★ ★ ★

—what is the difference between string beans, stringless beans, and snap beans? All the old varieties of beans had stringy, fibrous growths running the whole length of the pods. These strong, tough strings were a tedious job to remove, so plant breeders got busy many years ago, and began producing varieties of beans in which these "strings" were eliminated. The improved varieties were then called "stringless" beans, easy to break or "snap" into pieces—which accounts for this type of bean being called snap beans.

★ ★ ★

—what fertilizer should be used for beets? Beets must have very fertile soil for successful growth. Be sure the soil is in good tilth, and not deficient in potash. Never use fresh manure to fertilize beets. Apply a complete fertilizer at the rate of 3 pounds per 100 square feet of row.

★ ★ ★

—how should corn be planted? It can be planted in rows or hills. When planting in rows, make them 30 inches apart, with 3 or 4 kernels to the foot, 1 to 2 inches deep. Plant 3 or 4 rows at once to insure cross-pollination. If you plant your corn in hills, make them 3 feet apart each way, with 5 or 6 seeds to the hill—always planting 2 or more rows of hills for cross-pollination.

★ ★ ★

—what is hybrid sweet corn? It is the first-generation progeny resulting from crossing two inbred lines of sweet corn. To develop the hybrid, a breeder first spends several years purifying and fixing the character of his inbred lines. He then crosses two of these lines, always working toward a combination of several desirable characters and vigorous growth.

★ ★ ★

—how soon should lettuce be thinned? **How far apart?** Thin leaf lettuce which has been grown in the open a couple of times while still very small. The final plants should stand 8 to 10 inches apart. Small varieties of head lettuce need only about 6 inches between

INSECT IDENTIFICATION CHART

To find the right treatment for insect enemies, identify them in the "Rogues' Gallery" below. Then refer to our free Spray Guide Chart for proper treatment in each case.



Cutworms



White Grub



Chicken Louse



Mexican Bean Beetle



Rose Mildew



Codling Moth



Potato Blight



Rose Aphid



Tomato Worm



Potato Bug



White Flies



Sow Bug



Rose Leaf Spot



Rose Midge



Asparagus Beetle



Japanese Beetle



Lace Wing



Potato Flea Beetle



Thrip



Rose Chafer



Mealy Bugs



Orthozia



Slugs



Caterpillar



Leaf Hopper



San Jose Scale



Red Spider



Oyster Shell Scale



Aphis



Tarnish Bug

plants, but the larger types should have 10 to 12 inches separating final plants.

★ ★ ★

—how can I be sure to get good head lettuce? First of all, grow your lettuce in fertile, well-drained, but not dry soil. Start seedlings indoors, gradually expose to the outdoors to harden the small plants. Pick a cloudy day for transplanting, and be sure to protect the young plants from sunlight until they are well established in the garden.

—which is the right way to raise onions? If you want onions for winter storage, grow them from seed or plants. For summer use, start them from sets. Properly prepared soil is important in successful onions, whether planted from seed or sets. Your soil should be fertile, well limed, and abundantly supplied with nitrogen. 5 pounds of a complete fertilizer should be worked into each 100 square feet of ground. When the tops begin to break over and die, it is time to harvest your onion crop.

BULBS and TUBERS for Spring Planting

DAHLIAS

Avalon—Fine form, bright golden-yellow. Blooms freely.

Jersey Beauty—Supreme among pink Dahlias.

Jane Cowl—Deep, massive blooms, buff and old gold petals curled and twisted.

Mrs. I. De Ver Warner—Large blooms, old rose suffused lilac.

Jersey Beacon—Chinese scarlet, lighter reverse. Long stems.

Thomas A. Edison—Gorgeous blooms of rich royal purple.

Kentucky—Salmon-pink with yellow and gold blend.

Monmouth Champion—Huge brilliant orange flowers, perfect stems.

White King—Magnificent large blooms, pure snow-white.

Pompon Dahlias—Charming "button" dahlias that require little care but reward you with gorgeous cut-flowers summer and fall. In mauve, pinks, red, white, bronze, yellow.

CANNAS

King Humbert—Gigantic flowers, orange-scarlet, with bright red markings. Bronze leaved. 5 feet.

Yellow King Humbert—Golden-yellow, dotted red. Green foliage. 4 feet.

President—The best red Canna. Immense flowers of rich scarlet. Green foliage. 4 feet.

Hungaria—The best true pink Canna. Large flower trusses; green foliage. 3½ feet.

Wintzer's Colossal—Largest flowering. Vivid, blazing scarlet. Green foliage. 5 feet.

CALADIUM

Fancy-leaved Caladium—Few summer foliage plants can equal it for rich, beautiful color and dramatic effect.

Elephant's Ear—One of the largest ornamental plants for beds and borders. Huge green leaves give unusual effect.

GLADIOLUS

Bagdad—Smoky old rose, lighter throat. Very large. 6 to 8 florets on tall, straight spike. Late.

Beacon—Brilliant, clear, dark rose, with a pronounced blotch. Florets slightly waved and ruffled. One of the best.

Betty Nuthall—Coral-pink, yellow throat markings. Florets of fine texture, large, strong spikes.

Bit o' Heaven—Medium-sized florets of orange with a yellow throat. Tall and straight with 9 to 12 flowers.

Commander Koehl—Fine red. Tall spike. Florets very large, dark scarlet without markings.

Charles Dickens—Bright, radiant purple. Many blooms open at a time, perfect placement.

Dr. F. E. Bennett—Fiery orange-scarlet. Very large flowering.

Debonair—LaFrance pink, shading into shrimp pink, creamy throat blotch. 6-8 medium size blooms.

Golden Dream—Clear, golden-yellow flowers, medium size, tall stems, many open at a time. Late.

Minuet—Beautiful, clear light lavender. Considered the best lavender. Very large flower of heavy substance.

Mother Machree—Smoky lavender overlaid at edge with salmon-pink. 8-12 medium size blooms. Late.

Maid of Orleans—Milky white, with light cream throat. Tall spike, 6-8 perfectly placed florets.

Picardy—Rich apricot-pink. Florets extremely large, slightly ruffled and of wax-like appearance.

Pelegrina—Dark blue, 6 or more well placed blooms open with most of remaining buds showing color. Early. Best dark blue.

Red Phipps—Unusual shade of light red. Medium tall, long flower heads. Late mid-season.

Rosa van Lima—Pure self-colored light pink with many flowers open at one time. Strong, straight stem.

Shirley Temple—Newly developed prize winner. Enormous creamy white flower with deeper cream blotch on lower petals. Tall and lovely.

Vagabond Prince—Iridescent mahogany brown, lighter in throat. Small scarlet blotch on lip. 8-10 medium size blooms open at a time.

Wasaga—Clear glowing buff with 4-5 flowers open at a time. Ruffled. Late mid-season.

TUBEROSES

One of the most fragrant of all flowers. Tall spikes of double waxy blooms borne on tall stems. Spear-shaped, grass-like foliage. Annual replacement frequently advisable.

Guide Posts for Bulb Planters

WHEN IS A "BULB" NOT A "BULB"?

Do you know the difference between true bulbs and the corms, tubers, and rhizomes which are sometimes confused with bulbs? A true bulb is a bud, wrapped with fleshy scales which are the bases of leaves. These scales are the storehouses for energy and food for next year's flowers. Each bulb must have a period of dormancy, during which time the new plant—in all its details of leaves, petals, stamens, and pistils is formed.

Corms resemble true bulbs in appearance, but the embryo flowers are not formed within the heart of the corm itself. They are developed rather by the corm's hoarded supply of nourishment. The corm differs also from the true bulb, in that its life is for one season. It gives everything to the production of foliage, and the reproduction of new generations.

Tubers differ from true bulbs in that they are underground stems with eyes or buds on the surface. Each of these buds is capable of producing a new plant. While some tuberous roots exhaust their energy in one season, and leave the newly developed roots to carry on, others rebuild their energy, increase in size, and give bloom the next season.

Rhizomes are somewhat thickened rootstocks from which new plants are sent up directly, or produced from crowns or pips.

CAUTION!

Don't look for "bargain" bulbs! There simply aren't any. Healthy, top grade bulbs from a reputable dealer are your best buy. There is no economy in buying inferior, softened or undersized bulbs, as they will not give results no matter how carefully they are planted.



PROPER BULB PLANTING

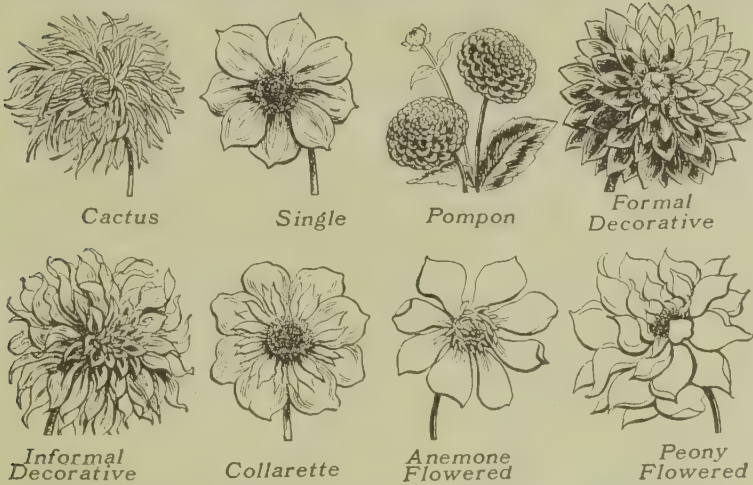
Take special care to plant your bulbs the right depth, as shallow planting causes much failure in successful bulb growth. While proper planting depth varies with soil conditions, you'll be safe in following the rule of covering the top of the bulb with soil equalling three times its greatest diameter. In preparing the planting pocket for your bulbs, be sure the bottom is broad enough to permit the bulb base to rest on the soil. If an air pocket is left, the roots are quite likely to dry out before the bulb has had a chance to start its growth.

THE SOIL

Friable loam of good texture, containing humus and nourishment is the best for bulbs. Heavy, lumpy clay soil should be mixed with part sand, peat moss, compost or leaf mold. This will loosen the texture and improve drainage. Don't use animal manure on bulb beds. It gives too rich a humus and nitrogen content to the soil. The touch of fresh manure injures most bulbs.

Bulb Enemies—Bulbs are a delicacy for mice, moles and rabbits. Ask us about our many good preparations used to control these bulb pests.

DAHLIAS one of gardening's finest thrills.



There was a time, not so long ago, when dahlia growing was commonly considered as "something for the experts." Not so today!

Any reasonably careful gardener can grow dahlias easily and successfully—and enjoy one of the greatest pleasures that flower gardening affords. Dahlias vary in size from ½ inch to 16 inches or more in diameter. The plants run from 18 inches to 7 feet in height. The colors include practically all hues except clear blue.

Dahlia types and forms cover a vast range, as the illustrations here show. And all of these varied types are suitable for the average home garden.

Soil needs of dahlias are no different than those of a good vegetable garden. Drainage and porosity are important.

Fertilizing calls for nothing more than a good balanced commercial fertilizer.

Location should be where they will get at least 6 to 7 hours of sun, with free air circulation. Stay away from roots of large trees or shrubs.

Planting is simple. Set stout stakes first. Plant the tuber in a hole 6 inches deep, with eye up, and neck near stake. Cover with just enough soil to hide the tuber. As the eye grows, keep filling in soil.

Culture. Cultivate frequently for about the first 10 weeks. Do not cultivate when flowers are in bud or bloom.

Allow only one main stalk to grow. When stalk is about 10 inches high, pinch out the center just above the 2nd pair of leaves. When buds appear, pinch out all except the central one. Also pinch out all new lateral shoots except the two nearest the main stalk. This helps produce large blooms on low, bushy plants and encourages long stems.

Pick blooms well after sun down to prevent wilting.



CACTUS DAHLIA



POMPON DAHLIAS

GLADIOLUS . . . how to make them grow bigger, better

Gladiolus are among the easiest of all flowers to grow. But while they stand neglect better than most plants, they also respond beautifully to proper treatment. So it is well to note these brief points:

Soil should be well drained, sandy loam, preferably where no glads have been grown for the past 3 years. Cultivation to a depth of about 18 inches is highly desirable.

Full sun is best, although they do fairly well in partial shade. Glads may be set out as soon as frost is out of the ground, but extra-early planting gains little. A succession of plantings about ten days apart gives a long blooming season.

Depth of planting should be no more than 4" in heavy soil and

5 to 6" in light, sandy soil. Space bulbs 3" apart in rows 18 to 30" apart. Be sure to eliminate air pockets under the bulbs.

Place bulbs in a well worked trench in staggered or zig-zag row—and cover at first with about two inches of loam. When shoots begin to appear, work balance of loam into the trench.

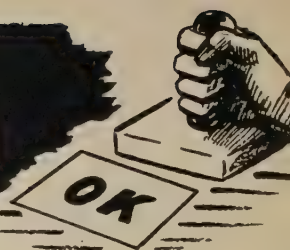
Watering is important. Glads need an abundance of moisture, especially after the plant is well developed.

Cut the spike when first bud fully opens. The other buds will open nicely and give you a longer period of bloom.

Cutting the spike as soon as the first flower opens allows the plant strength to go into the corm.



FROM AGERATUM TO ZINNIA



The finest FLOWER SEEDS in the world

All Flower Seeds
10c PER PACKET
except where otherwise noted

AGERATUM (a)

Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Blue Cap—New, dwarf. Rich, deep blue. 6-in. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Blue Perfection—Deep amethyst-blue. 9-in. plants.

Midget Blue—1940 All-America. Compact 2 to 3-in. plants. Azure blue. Pkt. 25c.

ALYSSUM (a) +

ANNUALS. Culture II. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. various. Blooms early summer to frost.

Carpet of Snow—White flowers. Plants about 1 1/2 ft. across and only 3-in. high.

Little Gem—Clouds of honey-scented white flowers.

Lilac Queen—Lavender-lilac flowers, 6-in. plants.

Violet Queen—Dwarf, compact, free flowering. Small, sweetly scented flowers; rich, deep shade of violet. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM (hp) +

PERENNIALS. Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 3 to 9 in. Blooms early spring.

Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—Brilliant golden-yellow flowers and grayish-green foliage on compact, spreading plants. Favorite for rock gardens. 12 in.

ANCHUSA, Blue Bird (a) +—*Culture II. Cover seeds 1/8-in. Sprays of indigo blue flowers; 20 to 24-in. compact plants.*

ANTIRRHINUM (a) +

(Snapdragon)

Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Sow early. They germinate slowly.

Maximum (Tallest Varieties)—Rust-resistant. Best for wealth of flower spikes. *Mixed*. Pkt. 15c.

Large Flowered (Tall Giant)—A fine strain for bedding or cutting as the spikes are heavy and long. *Mixed*. Pkt. 15c.

Super Majestic (Semi-tall)—Large flowers on semi-tall plant. Rust-proof. A fine mixture of colors in this type. *Mixed*. Pkt. 15c.

Half-Dwarf (Large Flowered)—Very good for bedding. Heavy spikes and good length. Large blooms. *Mixed*. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine) (hp) +—*Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 1 1/2 to 2 ft. Prefers light shade, fairly rich soil.*

Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long-Spurred—Extremely large flowers, wide range pastel colors. Pkt. 20c.

ARCTOTIS (Blue-eyed African Daisy) (a)—*Culture I. Covers 1/8-in. Ht. 2 1/2-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun.*

Grandis—Pure white blooms, bluish center with gold band.

ARMERIA (Thrift) (hp)—Rock-garden or edging plant of bright rose and white. Clustered flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER (a)

Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Need rich soil, good sun.

American Branching—Most popular. 3 1/2 to 4-in. double blooms. Branching. Plants 2 to 3-ft. Long stems. All colors.

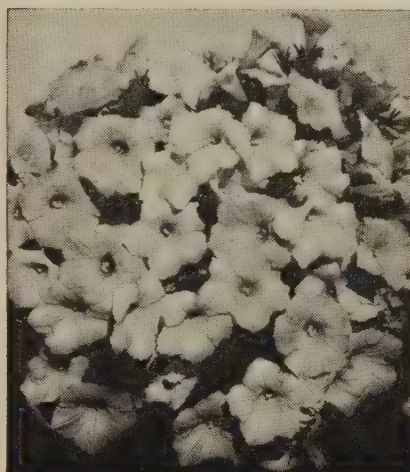
California Giant Improved—5-in. double flowers, with long curled petals; stems 1 1/2 to 2-ft. long. Branching 2 to 3-ft. plants. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Crego (Wilt-resistant)—Flowers 4 to 5-in. double, with ribbon-like petals curled and twisted. Vigorous, branching 2-ft. plants. Long stems. All colors. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Crego Navy Blue—1943 All-America. Large 4-in. long petaled double flowers, deep purple blue, almost blackish blue. True, uniform, 12 to 20-in. branching plants. Pkt. 25c.

Queen of the Market (Wilt-resistant)—First to bloom. Nearly round, double, 3-in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18-in., spreading. All colors.

BABY'S BREATH—See Gypsophila.



PETUNIA, Single

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The symbols after the name of each flower give you the following information:

(a)—Annual
(b)—Biennial
(hp)—Hardy Perennial
(hhp)—Half-hardy Perennial

•—Suited to full shade
+—Suited to semi-shade
For key to cultures see page 31.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (a)

(Centaurea or Cornflower)

Culture IV. Cover 1/4-in.

Blue Boy—Very fine, fully double. Blue. Pkt. 15c.

Jubilee Gem—All-America 1937. Compact 1-ft. plants, completely covered with large, double, deep blue flowers. Pkt. 15c.

Pinkie—Double, deep pink. Pkt. 15c.

Red Boy—Deep glowing red. Pkt. 15c.

White—Glistening snow-white.

Mixed—

BALLOON VINE (Love-in-a-Puff)

(a)—*Culture III. Cover 1/2-in. Ht. 8 to 10-ft. Prefers warm location. Rapid growing climber with white flowers, succeeded by small, balloon-like seed-pods.*

BALSAM (Lady-Slipper) (a) +—*Culture II. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. 2-ft. Double, camellia-like flowers. Wants partial shade, plenty of moisture. Sow late.*

BLUE LACE FLOWER (Didiscus) (a)—*Culture I. Cover seeds 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft. Blooms midsummer. Clusters of lavender-blue 2 1/2-in. flowers, like tiny parasols.*

BURNING BUSH or FIRE BUSH—See Kochia.

CALENDULA (a)

(Pot Marigold)

Culture II. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. 18 to 20-in. Midsummer to frost. Grows anywhere. Stands drought and heat. Transplant to 12 to 16-in. apart.

Campfire Improved—Double 4-in. flowers, deep orange. Heavy stems. Pkt. 15c.

Orange King—Extra fine, deep orange, dark center.

Orange Shaggy—All-America 1935. Deep orange, lighter centers; Chrysanthemum-like blooms.

Mixed—

Planting Guide

FOR THE FLOWER GARDEN

KEY—For classification of flowers by purpose, location, etc., see the second column below. The meaning of the key letters in this column is as follows:

A—For dry, hot locations. E—For edging. I—For their fragrance.
 B—For a succession of blooms. F—For the rock garden. J—For porch or window boxes.
 C—For shady locations. G—For their foliage. K—Climbing vines.
 D—For poor soil. H—Everlasting for winter bouquets. L—For backgrounds.

	Height (Inches)	Suitable for	Average Days to Germinate	Approx. Time of Bloom	Shape of Plant
Ageratum	4-12	EFJ	5-10	10 Wks.	bushy
Alyssum, Sweet	2-12	BCDEFIJ	5-10	6 Wks.	spreading
Antirrhinum	12-60	CIL	20-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Aquilegia	18-36	CEF	15	3 Mos.	branchy
Balsam	14-20	AE	10-12	6 Mos.	erect
Calendula	12-36	D	10-14	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Campanula	18-24	F	8-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Candytuft	6-18	BFI	5-10	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Centaurea	18-36	ABCDEIJ	5-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Chrysanthemum	24-36	AE	5-20	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Celosia	12-36	DEH	20-25	10 Wks.	bushy
Cosmos	36-60	A	5-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Coreopsis	18-36	ABD	10-20	4-5 Mos.	bushy
Dahlia, Dwarf	14	F	10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Delphinium	36-72	L	15-21	3-4 Mos.	tall
Digitalis	30-48	F	10-20	3-4 Mos.	erect
Dianthus	4-15	FI	5-10	12 Wks.	bushy
Eschscholtzia	10-12	CDF	5-12	12-15 Wks.	bushy
Four O'Clock	24-30	AD	5-10	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Gaillardia	18-30	D	15-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Godefia	12-24	CD	15-20	2 Mos.	erect
Gypsophila	18-36	BH	15-20	8-10 Wks.	branching
Helichrysum	24-36	H	5-10	3 Mos.	bushy
Hollyhock	48-84	L	5-20	10 Wks.	slender
Kochia	30-36	AB	15-18	Foliage	bushy
Larkspur, Annual	30-72	L	15-20	10-12 Wks.	tall
Lathyrus	60-72	IK	25-40	2-3 Mos.	vine
Lobelia	4-8	EJ	10	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Marigold	8-36	BJ	5-8	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Mignonette	10-12	BI		3-4 Mos.	erect
Moon Flower	12 ft. or more	IK	5-8	4-5 Mos.	vine
Morning Glory	12 ft. or more	AK	5-8	3-4 Mos.	vine
Nasturtium	12-36	DEFK	8-15	2-3 Mos.	bush. vine
Nigella	10-18	BF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Nicotiana	30-48	I	20-25	10-12 Wks.	branchy
Pansy	4-8	CEF	10-15	10-12 Wks.	clump
Petunia	10-24	DEFJ	18-20	10-12 Wks.	bushy
Phlox	10-18	ABCFIJ	20-25	8-10 Wks.	bushy
Poppy	18-36	B	20	12-15 Wks.	erect
Portulaca	4-6	ADEFJ	18-20	6 Wks.	spready
Salvia	12-42	A	15-25	3-4 Mos.	bushy
Scabiosa	18-30	I	18-20	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Stocks	12-24	I	5-15	12-14 Wks.	bushy
Schizanthus	18-36	CE	20-25	6-8 Wks.	bushy
Sweet Pea	36 or more	K	15-20	10-12 Wks.	vine
Sweet William	12-24	F	10	12 Wks.	bushy
Verbena	6-12	EFJ	8-10	12 Wks.	spready
Wallflower	12-18	I	5-12	2-3 Mos.	bushy
Zinnia	12-36	AF	5-10	6-8 Wks.	bushy



ASTER, Wilt-resistant



ANTIRRHINUM, Semi-tall



AQUILEGIA, Long-spurred



CHRYSANTHEMUM, Painted Daisy



DIANTHUS, Lacy Single



COSMOS

SWEET
WILLIAM

CALLIOPSIS (a)

(Tickseed)

Culture IV. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Bright varied combinations of color.

Golden Crown—All-America 1938. Improved rich yellow, maroon center. Pkt. 15c.

Tall, Mixed—Finest large and small-flowered varieties.

CAMPANULA (Canterbury Bells) (a)—*Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 1 1/2 ft. Blooms 5 to 6 months after seeding. Bushy plants, bell-shaped flowers, white, pink, blue and lilac.*

Single—All colors.

Single and Double Mixed—Fine for late summer borders.

CANDYTUFT (Iberis) (a)—*ANNUALS: Culture III. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms in 8 weeks. Blooms all season if not allowed to seed. Will grow in dry, sandy soil.*

CARNATION (a)—*Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 15-in.*

Chaubaud's Giant—Double, extra large, clove-scented. Blooms 5 months after seeding. Pkt. 15c.

CASTOR BEAN (Ricinus) (a)—*Culture II. Cover seeds 1/2-in. Broad tropical leaves and brilliant colored fruits. Grows 6 to 15 ft. Needs good soil, ample sun and moisture.*

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) (a)

Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Midsummer to frost.

Childsii Type (Chinese Woolflower)—Forms large heads like wool chenille balls of a bright, rich red. Ht. 2-ft.

CENTAUREA—See Bachelor's Button.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (a)—*Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft. Favorite flower for fall bloom. Pleasing color range. Give plenty of room.*

Single Mixed—

CLARKIA (a)—*Culture IV. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. 2-ft. Graceful, erect, bushy plants, many rosette-like flowers set along stem.*

CLEOME (Spider Plant), Pink Queen (a)—*Culture II. Cover 1/4-in. 1942 All-America. A tall, attractive border plant, with huge heads of delightful and refreshing pink, without a trace of blue or magenta. The bracts turn to white before falling. Pkt. 15c.*

CLOVER STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting Flowers.

COCKSCOMB—See Celosia.

COREOPSIS (hp)—*Culture VII. Cover seeds 1/4-in. Ht. 2-ft. Long blooming season. Daisy-like yellow flowers with broad fluted petals. Long stems.*

CORNFLOWER—See Bachelor's Button.

COSMOS (a)

Culture IV. Cover seeds 1/4-in.

Dazzler—Rich, deep, velvety crimson maroon Sensation. Immense flowers, 4 to 5-in. across, with broad, heavy, fluted petals. 1943 All-America. Pkt. 25c.

Orange Flare—All-America 1935. Early flowering. Vivid orange blooms, 2 to 3-ft. plants.

Orange Ruffles—Semi-double, large, vivid blossoms. Very free blooming over long period, if old flowers are removed. 10 days earlier than Orange Flare. 3 to 4-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Sensation Mixed—Largest, earliest. 4-ft. tall; flowers up to 5-in. across. All-America 1936.

Yellow Flare—All-America 1942. First yellow Cosmos ever developed. Single, 2 to 2 1/2-in. flowers, produced in great masses on 3-ft. plants. Slightly later than Orange Flare. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) (a)—*Culture II. Cover seeds 1/8-in.*

Firmament—New dwarf type, with bushy plants and bright blue color. All-America 1939. Pkt. 15c.

DAHLIA (a)—*Culture I. Cover seeds 1/4-in. Usually grown from roots, but interesting to raise from seed.*

Unwin's Ideal Bedding—Miniature double and semi-double colorful flowers; dwarf bushy 18 to 24-in. plants. Long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 15c.

DAISY, AFRICAN—See Arctotis.

DELPHINIUM (hp) '4

Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in.

Giant Pacific Hybrids—Very large, well-shaped florets, tall, slender spikes. Pkt. 50c.

Wrexham Hybrids—Hollyhock-flowered strain. Pkt. 35c.

DIANTHUS (Pinks) (a)

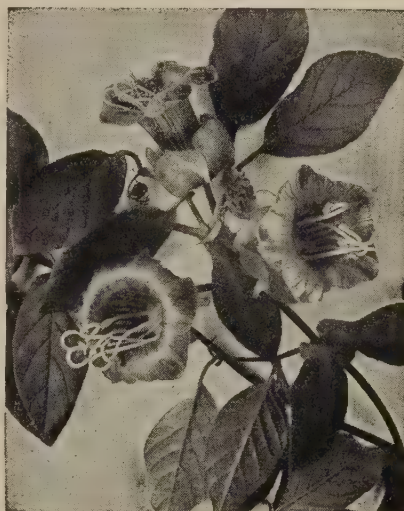
Culture IV. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 6 to 12-in. Blooms all summer.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

DIDISCUS—See Blue Lace.

DIGITALIS—See Foxglove.



COBAEA Scandens

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy)

(a) †—*Culture III. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 1-ft. Midsummer to frost. Prefers sun. Large, silky flowers, red, gold, orange, scarlet, chestnut, pink. Lacy foliage.*

EUPHORBIA—See Snow-on-the-Mountain.

EVERLASTING FLOWER (a)

(Globe Amaranth, Gomphrena Everlasting or Clover Strawflower) — *Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Blooms all summer. Retains natural colors when cut in bud and dried. A true Bachelor's Button that may be dried.*

Strawflower (Helichrysum) — Large double flowers. Assorted.

FOUR O'CLOCK (a) †—*Culture III. Cover 1/4-in. Ht. 2-ft. Thrives under any conditions. Sweet scented. Red, yellow, rose, white, lilac blossoms open in mid-afternoon.*

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis) (b) †—*Culture VII. Cover seeds 1/8-in. Height 3 to 7-ft. Hardy Biennials for tall borders. Tall spikes of bell-shaped blossoms. All colors.*

GAILLARDIA (a)

(Blanket Flower)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 1 1/2-ft. Blooms all summer. Needs full sunshine.

Single Mixed—

Double Mixed—

GAILLARDIA (hp)

PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft. Showy blooms in orange, yellow, red and maroon. Withstands drought, heat.

Perennial Monarch Mixed — Large range of colors.

GEUM (hp)—*Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft. Flowers like tiny double roses, long stems, prized for cutting. Pkt. 15c.*

GILLIFLOWER—See Stocks.

GLOBE AMARANTH—See Everlasting Flowers.

GODETIA (Satin Flowers) (a) †—*Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 1-ft. Bushy plants with masses of Azalea-like flowers. Thrives best in moist soil and half-shade.*

Double Mixed—Long spikes with pom-pom-like blossoms.



TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker)

GOURDS, ORNAMENTAL (a)—*Culture II*. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Useful climbers, large foliage; singularly shaped. Last years when fully ripened and cured. **Mixed**.

GYPSOPHILA (a)

(Baby's Breath)

ANNUALS: Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Blooms 6 to 7 weeks. Sow two weeks apart for continuous bloom.

White—A pure strain.

GYPSOPHILA (hp)

PERENNIALS: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Perennial White—Tiny flowers on slender stems, producing a mist-like effect.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) (a)—*Culture II*. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Sun Gold—New! Huge 100% double flowers, 4 to 5-ft. tall. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM — See Everlasting Flowers.

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells) (hp) — Bright coral red flowers on wiry stalks. Charming for low border or rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

HOLLYHOCK (hp)

Culture VII. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. *Ht.* 5 to 8-ft. Succeed best in deep, rich, well-drained soil. Like warm, sunny place.

Double Mixed—



CENTAUREA, Imperialis

IPOMOEA—See Morning Glory.

KOCHIA (Burning Bush or Fire Bush) (a)—*Culture II*. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* 3-ft. Close, compact, bright green pyramidal bush, moss-like foliage that turns brilliant red in fall. Fine hedge plant.

LADY SLIPPER—See Balsam.

LARKSPUR (a)

Culture IV. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* 2 to 4-ft. Blooms all summer. Clustered flowers on tall spikes, feathery foliage.

Blue Spire, Giant Imperial—Most desirable blue. Pkt. 15c.

White King, Giant Imperial—Large, double, pure white. Pkt. 15c.

Giant Imperial Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Pink Perfection—2-in. florets, cutting spike 24-in. or more. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM (a) ANNUALS: Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* 15-in. Need sun.

Scarlet Flax—Brilliant glossy-red flowers on delicate stems. Life of individual flower short, but blooming season can be prolonged by successive sowings.

LINUM (hp) †—PERENNIAL: Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. Need sun. *Ht.* 15-in.

Perennial Blue—Light blue, upright flowers in great profusion all summer.

LOBELIA, Crystal Palace (a)—*Culture V*. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* 4-in. Small, round, compact plants covered with deep blue flowers, dark foliage.

LUPINES (a) †—Culture III. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Midsummer. Prefers light shade. Long spikes of large dark blue, sky blue, rose, or white flowers. **Mixed**.

LUPINS (hp)

Russell's Choice Mixed—Wonderful border flower of many lovely colors. Gold Medal winner, 1937. Pkt. 25c.

MARIGOLD (a)

Culture II. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* various. Blooms early and late.

Burpee's Gold—Extremely large, sweet-scented, double. Odorless foliage. $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft. Pkt. 15c.

Butterball, Dwarf French Double—All-America 1942. Compact, 6 to 10-in. plants; very early. $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. blooms. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold, Odorless—All-America 1937. Short, quilled center petals, with flat, deep orange guard petals. Branching plant, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Midseason.

Dwarf Royal Scot—Mahogany red flowers with gold stripes. Plants, 24 to 30-in. Pkt. 15c.

Dwarf Single—Masses of eight-petaled single flowers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across.

Guinea Gold—Magnificent golden flowers with carnation-like petals. Plants 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ -ft.

Harmony Type, French Dwarf Double Hybrids—Flowers $1\frac{3}{4}$ -in., all double. No strong Marigold odor. Plants 12 to 14-in. Combinations of yellow, orange, blotched and striped combinations of orange or yellow with maroon. Earliest of all. Pkt. 15c.

Harmony Type, French Tall Single, Ferdinand—A tall French Marigold with brown rays and golden tufts. Pkt. 15c.

Spry—1941 All-America. Extra dwarf double French type; about 9-in. tall; $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. flowers, clear yellow crested center, mahogany-red guard petals. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

Sunkist—1943 All-America. Dwarf, compact, very early. Continuous blooming, 6 to 10-in. mound-shaped plants. Flowers to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. across. Pkt. 25c.



AGERATUM, Midget Blue



IPOMOEA, Heavenly Blue

Yellow Supreme—Sweet-scented, yellow, 3-in. blossoms.

Yellowstone, Mission Giant—All-America 1942. Late blooming. Pkt. 20c.

MIGNONETTE, Sweet Scented (a)—*Culture I*. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* 15-in. Dwarf, with many small spikes of fragrant blossoms. Long blooming.

MOON FLOWER (a)—*Culture VIII*. Cover seeds $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. Plant in a sunny location. Quick-growing vine with dense green foliage and pure white flowers, 5 to 6-in. across, that open in evening and on cloudy days. Fragrant.

MORNING GLORY (a)

(Ipomoea)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -in.

Heavenly Blue—Vigorous, quick growing, with extremely large blue flowers. Long blooming. Pkt. 15c.

Scarlett O'Hara—All-America 1939. Rich wine-red or deep rosy crimson blossoms about 4-in. across. Pkt. 15c.

Pearly Gates—1942 All-America. Unusually large white flowers, luxurious foliage. Plant with Heavenly Blue and Scarlett O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. Pkt. 15c.

Tall Mixed—A very large-flowered strain with many lovely colors.

MOSS ROSE—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE—See Scabiosa.

NASTURTIUM (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Prefers sunny location. Thrives in poor soil.

Dbl. Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Sweet scented. Long stems. Compact habit. Many colors.

Golden Gleam—Double and semi-double fragrant gold blossoms, semi-tall plants.

Golden Globe (Dwarf Dbl.)—Color like Golden Gleam. Dwarf.

Scarlet Gleam—Fiery red.

Single Tail or Climbing—May be used for covering fences or trailing over rockwork. A wide range of colors.

NEMOPHILA (Baby Blue Eyes) (a)—*Culture II*. *Ht.* 6-in. Dwarf, spreading plants; sky blue flowers, lighter toward center.

NICOTIANA (a) †—Culture I. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Long tubed, petunia-like blossoms pour rich, spicy fragrance over the garden morning and evening.

PANSY (a) †—Culture VII. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. *Ht.* 6-in.

Swiss Giants—Long-stemmed, especially for cutting. Pkt. 50c.

GARDEN GUIDE POSTS



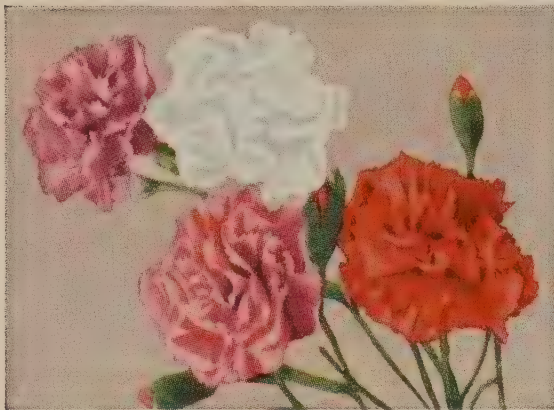
This is a flower-gardening year

Just like soldiers joyfully changing from dull olive drab to "civvies," our gardens are changing their dress this year, too.

It is only natural for the home gardener's thoughts to swing back to *beauty*, now that Peace is here. So this is a *flower year*, and our gardens, from coast to coast, will wave their banners of colorful bloom as never before!



ASTER, Single



CARNATION, Chabaud's



GODETIA, Single



IPOMOEA Scarlett O'Hara

NEMOPHILA



How? Where? When? Why?

Much of the material in the other "Guide Post" sections of this book applies to flower culture as well as to vegetables. On this page and the next we are supplementing this material with specific data on flower growing only.

The most dependable annuals

As every experienced gardener knows, some annual flowers succeed under exactly the same growing conditions which let other flowers fail. There is quite a list of annuals which are highly dependable. Given proper soil and care, these "old reliables" are practically sure to produce good results:

Balsam	Marigold
Calendula	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Phlox
Cornflower	Pinks
Cosmos	Portulaca
Flowering tobacco	Salvia
Four O'clock	Scabiosa
Gaillardia	Shirley Poppy
Globe amaranth	Snow-on-
Hollyhock	the-mountain
Larkspur	Sweet alyssum
Love-in-a-mist	Zinnia

Flowers for shady locations

Most annuals need plenty of sunlight, but there are a few which do fairly well in the shade, or with partial sun. The following are worth a trial in shady spots:

Cornflower	Candytuft
Nasturtium	Larkspur
Pansy	Lupine
Nicotiana	Godetia
Vinca	Lobelia
Coreopsis	Bleeding Heart
Cleome	

In the *vine group*, those which often prosper in fairly shady places are *Cardinal Climber*, *Cup-and-Saucer Vine*, and *Morning Glory*.

Flowers for hot, dry locations

In spots where the sun beats down mercilessly all day long, many

flowers can not prosper. But some of the annuals can do well, even in these difficult locations. Here's a good list:

Sweet Alyssum	Petunia
Ageratum	Phlox, Annual
Swan River Daisy	Poppy, California
Bachelor Button	Portulaca
Cosmos	Scabiosa
Dianthus	Zinnia
Dimorphotheca	Four O'Clock
Gaillardia	Salvia
Marigold	

Perennials for hot locations are less plentiful, but you can usually do well with *Babysbreath*, *Perennial Asters*, *Sedum Acre*, *Statice*, and *Blanket Flower* (Gaillardia).

Flowers for poor soil

Of course, the right answer to poor soil conditions is "Improve the soil!" But if you can't or don't want to do this, you can usually get fairly good results in poor soil with these:

Amaranthus	Marigold
Balsam	Nasturtium
California Poppy	Petunia
Calliopsis	Portulaca
Gaillardia	Sweet Sultan

These need successive sowings

Some of the annuals which come into bloom quickly keep blooming for only a little while. If you want them in bloom through the season, make several successive sowings at two to four week intervals. Flowers in this class include:

Calliopsis	Larkspur
Candytuft	Love-in-a-mist
Cornflower	Mignonette
Forget-me-not	Poppy
Gypsophila	

For late gardens

Even in mid-summer, there's still time to start some of the annuals from seed and have lots of bloom before the season is over. The soil must be well prepared and fertilized. The proper flowers for such late planting are:

Babysbreath	Love-in-a-mist
Calendula	Portulaca
Cornflower	Shirley Poppy
Cosmos	

Petunias and snapdragon seedlings may be started late, too.



Avoid the "hourglass effect" in staking flowers

Flowers in the vegetable garden. To have plenty of cut flowers without disturbing your flower borders, plant a few rows of flowers along the edge of your vegetable garden. Or set them out between rows of early lettuce or radishes, where they can bloom after the vegetables have been used.

Annuals in the tulip bed. Just after the late tulips finish blooming, set out some annuals between the tulip plants. If you do this, you may safely leave the tulip bulbs in the ground for several years, or at least until they need separating.

Flowers for trellis or fence. Vines for quick cover here are quite numerous. For brilliant color effects, plant cardinal climber, scarlet runner bean, cypress vine, or Japanese morning glory. Less colorful are the cup-and-saucer vine, hyacinth bean, balloon vine, and Heavenly Blue morning glory. For heavy foliage effects, gourds are good.

For garage cover. Sometimes it is highly desirable to screen off the bare walls of the back-yard and garage. For quick results, the taller annuals, such as cosmos, hollyhocks and sunflowers are desirable. Any of the vines named in the last paragraph above are suitable, too.

Between drive and property line. This narrow strip is often a very nice place for a long flower border. A low effect may be had by plantings of balcony petunia, portulaca, and sweet alyssum. Or a hedge-like effect is easy to get with kochia, four o'clocks, zinnias, or marigolds.

WINDOW BOXES

There's nothing finer than window and porch boxes to make a house look "lived in" and gay.

The necessary boxes may be bought ready-made, or constructed at home. Redwood or cypress are the best lasting materials, but ordinary yellow pine will do nicely if well painted. Paint at least two coats, and use brass screws instead of nails to join the boards.

Drainage of flower boxes is important. Use about two inches of coarse gravel at the bottom. Cover this with a layer of sand, and then with good, rich soil. **Fertilizing** may be done with liquid manure, but commercial plant tablets are even better, and much easier to apply.

Plants suitable for window boxes are quite numerous. Among the best are petunias, nasturtium, ageratum, candytuft, dwarf marigold, cornflower, babysbreath, love-in-a-mist, verberna, sweet alyssum, vinca. English ivy adds a nice touch, as do various ferns.

GOOD POINTS TO REMEMBER

Pinch 'em off! To make annual flower plants branch and grow more flowers, most of the plants should have the top of the stem pinched off when they are a few inches high. Remove only the end bud, about $\frac{1}{4}$ ".



Divide your perennials. Most perennials must be divided every 3 or 4 years. Cut away all the dead roots and stalks, save the best portions, and start afresh.

Flower bed preparation. A good border needs a well prepared subsoil. Dig deep and condition the subsoil just once, and you needn't bother about it again for many years. For this happy situation, break up heavy subsoil with sand, peat moss, humus, or lime. Top this off with fine loam. The double-dug bed will be higher than before, but will soon settle.



MARIGOLD, Dwarf Single



MARIGOLD, Spry

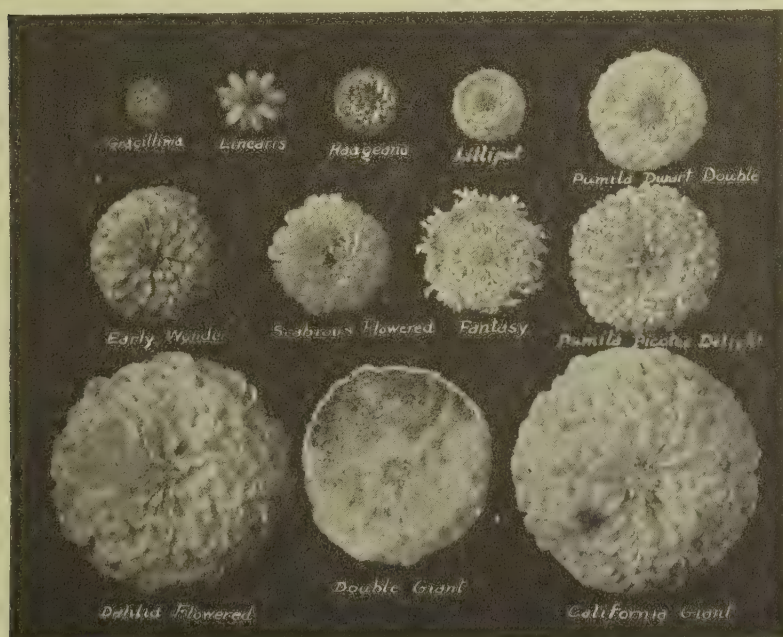


PETUNIA, Dainty Lady



PANSY, Swiss Giants

ZINNIA, California Giants



Comparative Zinnia Flower Chart





DIANTHUS



PANSY

PETUNIA (a)

Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Blooms summer and fall.

Burgundy—A rich wine red with contrasting white throat. Single plain edged.

Dainty Lady—All-America 1936. Large, single fringed, yellow, ringed gold and cream; compact plants. Pkt. 35c.

Flaming Velvet—Dark red, single, plain edged. Pkt. 15c.

Fluffy Ruffles—A delightful mixture of delicate light shades. Finely fringed and very heavily ruffled so that they appear double. Finest choice for home gardens.

Giants of California, Mixed—A well balanced mixture of large fringed and ruffled flowers of light and dark shades. Suitable for window box or potting.

Glamour—1942 All-America. Huge 5 to 6-in. blooms; appear when plant only 5 to 6-in. tall. First appear double, but as they mature, petals fall back, exposing throat. Plants 1 1/2 to 2-ft. Pkt. 25c.

Rose of Heaven—Rose, with inconspicuous light throat. Single flowers. Dwarf plants.

Rosy Morn—Medium sized rose-pink flowers, white throat. Plants, 1-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Single Fringed, Mixed—Excellent mixture of rich bright colors. Medium size and erect growing.

Single, Plain Edged, Mixed—Special mixture, light and dark shades.

Single, Plain Edged, White—Pure white, dwarf, compact.

Theodosia—Flowers 3 to 3 1/2-in., rose, with gold throat; single fringed. Flowers when plant very small. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX (a) +

Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Prefers sun. Thrives in almost any soil.

Art Shades—A wonderful range of soft shades. Light and deep salmon with cream eye, pale violet and soft rose with white eye. A beautiful assortment.

Rosy Morn—A bright color combination of deep rose pink with a white eye. A free bloomer.

Salmon Glory—A deep salmon with cream eye.

POPPY (a)

ANNUALS: Cover 1/8-in. Ht. various. Grow freely in almost any soil. Prefer sun.

California—See Eschscholtzia.

Iceland Mixed (hp)—*Culture VII.* Blooms first year. Excellent color balance. Immense blooms and very long stems. 2 1/2 to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Shirley Mixed—Ruffled edges, large blooms.

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) (a)—*Culture III. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 5-in.* Thrive in sunny location and light soil. Fine for mass planting, edgings.

Double Mixed—Pkt. 15c.

Single Mixed—

POT MARIGOLD—See Calendula.

RICINUS—See Castor Bean.

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) (a)—*Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2 1/2-ft.* Blooms midsummer to frost. Large, lily-like flowers, velvet textured, in many bright colors.

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) (hp)—Lavender-blue flowers on plants about 3-ft. high. This perennial will bloom first year if planted in spring and last until the first frost. Pkt. 15c.

SATIN FLOWER—See Godetia.

SCABIOSA (a)

(Mourning Bride)

Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2 1/2-ft. Early summer to frost.

Blue Moon, Imperial Giants—Double flowers, resembling old-fashioned beehive. Lavender blue. All-America 1939. Pkt. 25c.

Rosette—Very large; rose, flushed with salmon. Pkt. 15c.

Mixed—

SCARLET FLAX—See Linum.

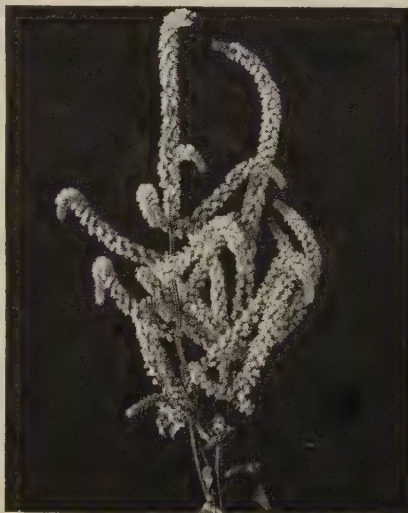
SCHIZANTHUS (Butterfly-flower or Poor-Man's Orchid) (a)—*Culture II. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft.* Flowers like tiny butterflies in pastel shades, with dainty markings. Finely lacinated foliage.

SHASTA DAISY, Alaska (hp)—*Culture VII. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft.* White single blossoms, 4 to 5-in. across, with small yellow centers, long stems.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia) (a)—*Culture IV. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft.* Foliage beautifully edged with white. Prefers sun.

STATICE (Sea Lavender) (a)—*Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 1 1/2-ft.* Seed germinates very slowly. Masses of dainty flowers in large panicles, giving a mist-like effect. When dried, flowers last for months.

STRAWFLOWER—See Everlasting.



STATICE (Sea Lavender)



POPPY, Begonia Flowered

STOCKS (a) +

Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 2-ft. Bloom all summer. Like well-enriched soil, plenty of moisture, some shade in hot months.

Giant Imperial—Large flowers, long stems. Very early; many doubles. Pkt. 25c.

Ten Week Stocks—Double rosette-like blooms, fine stems.

Beauty Mixed—

SUNFLOWER—See Helianthus.

SWEET PEAS (a)

Sow very early. Dig trench 1-ft. wide and deep. Place 6-in. rotted manure or peat moss mixed with manure, on bottom, tread down firmly. Fill with good garden soil. Sow one row of Sweet Peas 3/4-in. apart. When plants are 3 to 4-in. high, thin to 6-in. apart and provide supports. Need plenty of water; and mulch of peat moss when warm weather approaches. Pick flowers daily.

Early Flowering Spencer—Individual colors and mixed. Can be grown either inside or out of doors.

Late or Summer Flowering Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Extremely hardy, productive, and more heat resistant than other varieties.

Ruffled Spencer—Individual colors, mixed. Contains many varieties in a perfect blend of color.

TICKSEED—See Calliopsis.

TITHONIA, Fireball (a)—*Culture I. Cover 1/8-in. Ht. 6 to 8-ft.* Blooms in late summer. Dazzling scarlet, large single flowers. Plant very tall.

TRITOMA (Red Hot Poker) (hp)—Striking red spires of bloom from August on. About 3 ft. tall. Continuous blooming. Newly popular.

VERBENA (a)

Culture I. Cover seeds 1/8-in. Ht. 15-in. Dwarf plants with very large heads.

Mammoth White—

Scarlet—

Shades of Blue—

Mixed—

WILD FLOWER MIXTURE—Splendid mixture of old fashioned garden flowers, various kinds and colors, for interesting border planting.



HELICHRYSUM,
Everlasting Flowers

ZINNIA (a)

Culture III. Cover $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.

Black Ruby—1941 All-America. Deep velvety maroon. Lilliput or Pompon zinnia of merit. Distinct color for this class; $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. flowers, long stems. Plants 18 in. tall. Effective used with lighter colors. Pkt. 15c.

Crown of Gold—Giant flowers, petals deep golden yellow at base, with individual colors at tip. Plants 2-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Dahlia Flowered—6-in. blooms. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Most satisfactory Zinnia. Yellow, red, pink, orange. Pkt. 15c.

Fantasy—Great masses of shaggy ray-like twisted petals; 2-ft. plants. **Melody** (orchid-lavender), pkt. 15c; **Star Dust** (clear golden yellow), pkt. 15c; **Wild-fire** (rich scarlet), pkt. 20c; **White Light** (pure white), pkt. 15c; **Mixed**, pkt. 10c.

Giants of California—Huge blossoms, on 3-ft. plants. Variety of colors. **Mixed**.

Harmony Type, Mixed—Plants 3 ft. bearing numerous medium sized flowers. Fine mixture contains bright shades such as crimson, orange, yellow, pink and white.

Lilliput—Straight-stemmed midget pompons. Red, yellow, pink, white, orange and mixed.

Lilliput Pastel Mixture—Plants 12 to 18-in. Pompons 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Variegated pastel colors.

Linearis—Single, golden-orange flowers, lemon yellow stripe, brown centers. Dwarf 1-ft. plants. Pkt. 15c.

Mexicana—Miniature yellow, orange and mahogany flowers, frequently variegated. Single and double, on 1-ft. plants.

Navajo Mixed—Bi-colored. Medium sized flowers; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. plants. All-America 1938. Pkt. 15c.

Pumila Sunshine Tints—Symmetrical $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-in. flowers, in luscious autumn tints and pastel shades. Very free flowering. Long stems, fine for cutting. Pkt. 15c.

Scabious Flowered—Large semi-globular crown, surrounded by fringe of petals. Plants $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-ft. Pkt. 15c.

Super Crown-O'Gold, Pastel Tints—Flowers 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Wide range of pastel shades. Pkt. 25c.

Will Rogers—A striking new red, never before available in Zinnias. Very robust plants, literally loaded with mammoth blooms, 6 inches across, and often 4 inches in depth, resembling the Show Dahlia.

The 8 CULTURES

: : : SEE CULTURE NUMBERS IN OUR FLOWER LISTING

CULTURE I

Seeds give best returns if sown in flats in early spring, but good results may be obtained by sowing outdoors after all danger of frost is past. Sow seed at depth indicated under flower descriptions. Water thoroughly with fine spray and place in warm room; watch flats carefully and never let soil become dry. When seedlings appear, remove flats to sunny window. Transplant to other flats as soon as they are large enough to handle, keeping them 2" to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " apart both ways. Expose gradually to outside conditions and, when sufficient growth has been made, plant in permanent outside locations. For sowing outdoors, follow instructions given in Culture II.

CULTURE II

May be sown in outside seed-beds and later transplanted, or directly into their permanent location. Spade seed-bed deeply, mix well-rotted manure, or peat moss or humus and a commercial fertilizer, well into the soil; spread an additional half inch of peat moss or humus on seed-bed, and rake well into top surface. Sow seeds at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough, transplant or thin out. If exceptionally early flowering is desired, follow instructions under Culture I.

CULTURE III

Seeds do not take kindly to transplanting and should be sown outdoors, as soon as danger of frost is over, in beds they are to occupy. Prepare seed-bed same as Culture II. Level off and sow seeds thinly at depth indicated; water thoroughly with a fine spray. After seedlings appear, thin out.

CULTURE IV

Seeds under this culture, being quite hardy, may be sown outside in very early spring, as frosts do not affect their growth to any extent. The seed-bed should be spaded deeply, and fertilizer mixed thoroughly with the subsoil. Plant at depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. When large enough to handle thin out and transplant. For very early plants, sow in fall, leaving plants to winter in their beds.

CULTURE V

Sow in flats in early spring if for the garden; or during the summer if you wish to cultivate them in pots for house decoration. Sow seeds to depth indicated, and water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to

handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart in rows. Transplant outdoors when all danger of frost is past. If for house decoration place in larger pots.

CULTURE VI

Plants are purely conservatory or hot-house plants. Follow instructions for preparation of seed-flat above and sow seeds preferably during spring months at depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray, and place in warm room. As soon as seedlings appear, remove to sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats to stand 2" apart. Later pot up in 2" or $2\frac{1}{2}$ " pots and change to larger pots as often as needed.

CULTURE VII

May be sown in early summer in flats or coldframes at the depth indicated. Water thoroughly with a fine spray. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window. When large enough to handle, transplant into other flats, spacing seedlings 2" to $2\frac{1}{2}$ " either way. Later, when they begin to crowd, transplant them a second time. In fall, if well developed, they may be placed in their permanent locations where they are to blossom the following year, or left in the seed-beds for early spring transplanting. **Note:** Only a few varieties under this culture will produce flowers the first year, and all will benefit by winter mulch or protection at least the first season. Seed may be sown in the open, after danger of frost is past, in a seed-bed in which the top soil is finely pulverized and mixed with peat moss or humus. Raise seed-bed several inches above the rest of the garden to prevent seeds being washed out. When plants are sufficiently large, place them in their permanent locations.

CULTURE VIII

Best sown indoors in early spring directly into small pots. Fill the pots with a mixture of good garden soil, composed of two parts soil and one part humus, to within a half inch of the edge of the pot. Firm the soil and place one or two seeds at the depth indicated. Take an ordinary seed-flat, fill with moist peat moss, and plunge the pots into this up to within a half inch of the edge. Water pots thoroughly. Place in a warm room and as soon as seedlings appear, remove to a sunny window, gradually exposing them to outside conditions. When all danger of frost is over remove from pots without destroying the root-ball and plant in their respective places outdoors. If advanced blooming is not desired, seeds may be sown outside as soon as warm weather sets in.



MARIGOLD, *Mission Giant*



ZINNIA, *Dahlia Flowered*

GARDEN SUPPLY DEPARTMENT



As this catalog goes to press, we can report that the supply situation on gardening materials, tools, and accessories is *very substantially improved-but not yet entirely normal*.

Many of the severe wartime shortages are being relieved, but at this date there are still many uncertainties.

To those who need new garden equipment (and who doesn't nowadays?) we earnestly suggest these two ideas:

1—Do your buying early in the season, so that you may make your selections before supplies are depleted.

2—Drop in at our store whenever you have the opportunity, so as to keep in touch with later developments. We expect new items will be coming in all through the season.

Whatever it is, ASK US!

There never was a store anywhere that stocked *all* the items that gardeners might ask for! Not even in normal times! *But we think this store of ours comes pretty close to the mark*—as close as the supply situation will permit.

So we're inviting you, once more, to count on us as your *supply source*. This season we're

better able to take care of you than we've been for quite some time. So come in often! We're sure your garden will be the better for it.

More than just a store

There's one thing you can always count on here! This isn't just a store, it's a gardening center, a source of information and inspiration, a friendly neighbor who is always ready to help.

WEEDONE

The new selective weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Bindweed, Honeysuckle, lawn weeds, and pasture weeds. Sprayed on lawns, it kills dandelions and other weeds without killing the grass. Non-corrosive, safe for humans and animals. Just mix with water and spray.
6-oz. bottle (covers 500 sq. ft.) \$1.00 — 1-qt. can (covers 2,500 sq. ft.) \$3.00 — 1-gal. can (covers 10,000 sq. ft.) \$10.00. Larger quantities on request.

TRANSPLANTONE

Reduces shock and wilt when plants are moved. Produces earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage. Used on plants, shrubs and trees it encourages growth and bloom. One teaspoonful of powder makes 10 gallons of solution. Trial packet 25c—1 oz. can 50c—3 oz. can \$1.00—1 lb. can \$4.00.

FRUITONE

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

FRUITONE, the hormone spray for stopping premature drop of fruit, flowers, and leaves. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes or beans, it produces better set, larger crop, and high percentage of seedless tomatoes. Makes Christmas greens hold their leaves longer. 2/5-ounce packet, 25c. 2-ounce package, \$1.00. 12-ounce can, \$5.

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The Plant Hormone Powder

This nationally known hormone powder makes cuttings root faster and more successfully. It stimulates seed germination so that rooting is heavier and you get a better stand of seedlings. Endorsed and used by leading growers everywhere. Trial packet 25c—2 oz. jar \$1.00—1 lb. can \$5.00.

BIRD HOUSES AND FEEDERS

Bird Houses—A great deal of pleasure can be derived from the birds that will be attracted to your yard by putting out a bird house or two. We carry many types and styles for bird lovers to choose from.

Window Bird Feeders—Provides an opportunity to study your bird companions from your window. Ideal for shut-ins and a real form of companionship for any person who is fond of birds.

WILD BIRD SEED MIXTURE

Feed your feathered friends the year round with this tempting mixture. All types of wild birds relish this seed. Don't forget to give them plenty in the winter months when food is scarce.

"EROSIONET"

Strong, open-mesh fabric used in making new lawns where protection of young grass is desirable. Will hold soil and prevent washing and loss of turf on steep banks. Also used for supporting sweet pea vines and shading cold-frames or perennial seed beds. 45 inches wide. 15¢ per linear yd., 100 yd. strips or more, 12¢ per linear yd.

FLOWER HOLDERS

Dome Type Nev-r-Tip. Heavy cast alloy, non-rusting. 1 3/4 in. diameter, 25¢; 2 1/2 in. diameter, 35¢; 3 3/8 in. diameter, 55¢.

Pin Type Nev-r-Tip. Constructed with a heavy cast alloy base supporting needle-pointed, solid brass pins closely arranged. Round, 1 1/2 in. diameter, 25¢; Round, 2 1/4 in., 40¢; Round, 3 1/8 in., 75¢.

GARDEN GLOVES

Garden Gloves—Protect your hands—wear gloves in your garden! Canvas or leather, in sizes for men and women.

EEZY WEAR GLOVES—So easy to wear, yet give you All-Leather **DIRTPROOF** protection. Durable, economical, washable. Sizes: Ladies' small, med., large; Men's small, med., large. 75¢.

HOTKAPS

Patented paper hothouses to be used over seeds or plants. Protects from frosts, storms and insects. Ripens crops earlier, increases yield. Easy to set. 25 for 50¢; 100 for \$1.95; 250 for \$3.50.

GARDEN HOSE

VISIT OUR STORE for latest information and prices. We expect to be able to take care of your needs for garden hose, but cannot catalog definite qualities or prices because of the many uncertainties affecting this item.

Frost Can't Hurt Plants

Place **HOTKAPS** — patented paper hothouses — over seeds or plants. Complete protection from destructive **FROSTS, STORMS AND INSECTS.** Ripen crops 3 weeks earlier; increase yield 18% to 51%. Maintain perfect mulch. Millions used by successful growers every season. Easy to set. 25 **HOTKAPS** for 50¢. 100 for \$1.95. 250 for \$3.50. Setter free.

Germaco

HOTKAPS

A GERMACO PRODUCT



HOSE COUPLING

Hose Coupling (Plastic Clincher) — This easily attached, heavily plated connection grips the hose tightly. Leak proof. Dark green. Each 35¢; doz. \$3.50.

Hose Mender (Plastic Clincher) — Green plastic. Easily and securely attached. Each 15¢; doz. \$1.50.

LABELS

Pot or Garden Labels (Wooden)—Used for marking plants in pots or seed flats.

	Painted	
4 in.	\$0.35	\$ 2.50
6 in. ....	.45	3.25
8 in. ....	.72	5.45
12 in. ....	.94	8.47

Wood Tree Labels, Wired. Painted wooden labels equipped with wires, for marking trees or shrubs; also used extensively for labeling dahlia tubers.

	100	1000
3 1/2 x 5/8 in.	\$0.65	\$3.80

Metal Plant Markers. Permanent metal labels, green enameled. 7 in. long, with white marking space 2 1/4 in. by 1 1/8 in. 12 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.00; 100 for \$7.00.

PLANT BANDS

Square bands will hold almost twice the number of plants as round pots of the same size. Facilitate handling when transplanting.

	Doz.	100
2 in.	\$0.10	\$0.65
2 1/2 in. ....	.12	.75
3 in. ....	.15	.90

PLANT SUPPORTS

Dahlia or Garden Stakes — Wooden — Painted green. Strong and durable. Almost rot-proof. Will last several seasons. For supporting dahlias, young trees, etc.

	Doz.	100
4 ft.	\$1.75	\$12.00
5 ft.	2.25	15.00
6 ft.	2.75	17.00

Bamboo Sticks, Green-Stained. These slim sticks are ideal for pot plants that require only light staking. Neat and inconspicuous.

	100	1000
24 in.	\$1.40	\$ 7.00
36 in.	1.75	9.50
48 in.	2.00	12.00

Wayward Vine Guide and Support. Practical device for training vines on walls. The support consists of small tab with a copper wire hook for holding the vine. The tab is easily cemented into place. Remains indefinitely; not affected by any weather conditions. Available in three colors, Red, Gray or White. Box of 25 (including cement) \$1.00.

WIRE PLANT SUPPORT — Especially good for tall Annuals, Perennials, Peonies, Tomatoes, etc. Can be adjusted to any heights desired. Self-locking hoop. 3 ft., doz., \$3.00; 4 ft., doz., \$3.50; 5 ft., doz., \$3.85.

POTS AND SAUCERS

Standard Earthen Flower Pots. A wide range of sizes, from 2 1/2 in. to 12 in. diameter.

Earthen Flower Pot Saucers. 3 in. to 12 in.

Red Paper Pots. Made of water-proofed paper. Excellent for growing seedlings or for packing plants for shipment. Nicely finished and long lasting. 2 1/4 in. to 6 in. diameter.

	Doz.	100	1000
2 1/2 in.	\$.23	\$1.00	\$5.75
3 in. ....	.28	1.25	6.85
4 in. ....	.40	1.65	9.45
5 in. ....	.45	2.35	13.75
6 in. ....	.50	2.60	17.00

SEED SOWERS

Cyclone Seed Sower—Will sow many acres per hour, any amount per acre. Does the work quickly and saves labor. Used for sowing clover, timothy, alfalfa, lespedeza, sudan grass, oats, wheat, or any other seed that is sown broadcast. Each \$2.75.

SOIL TESTING

Sudbury Soil-Test Kits. Provide a simple method of determining the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash contents and also the degree of acidity. No knowledge of chemistry is needed. These kits are used by Government departments, commercial growers, and thousands of home gardeners.

Home Garden Kit (20 tests).....\$2.00
Club Model (50 tests)..... 4.75
Horticultural Size 9.75
Professional Size 18.50
Additional testing fluids: 2-oz. bottle, 75¢; 6-oz. bottle, \$1.50.

TYING MATERIALS AND DEVICES

Raffia, Natural. A palm-fibre used for tying plants, bunching vegetables, weaving, and basketry. 1/2-lb. pkg. 50¢. In braids (uneven weights) just as pulled from the bale, 75¢.

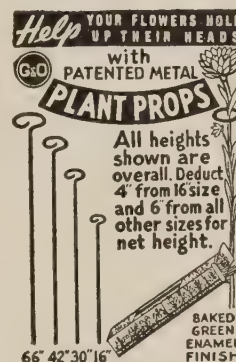
RAFFIA—Green Dyed—The best tying material for plants or other purposes requiring a strong fibre tie. Also used for basket making. \$1.25 per lb.

"TWIST-EMS"—Dark green tapes with wire reinforcing that makes perfect plant ties. A twist of the wrist and the plant is tied. Used by vegetable and market gardeners for staking and bunching. 7 in. 250 for \$0.50.

WATERING DEVICES

Soil Soaker. Puts water right in the soil at the plant roots. Made of porous canvas. Attached to a garden hose it fills up and water seeps through its entire length, soaking directly into the soil. 12 ft. long, \$1.40; 18 ft., \$1.90; 30 ft., \$2.90.

METAL PLANT PROPS



Out since Pearl Harbor —now available again! Order early! Steel is still scarce.

Green enameled steel props that provide perfect support for all types of flowers and plants.

Plant Props are rot-proof, termite-proof, wear-proof! They can be saved from year to year .. look good in any part of the garden ... and cost very little.

"America's Darling of all Props"

16" size, 50¢ per doz.
30" size, 95¢ per doz.
42" size, \$1.20 doz.
66" size, \$2.00 doz.
78" size, \$3.00 doz.

TWIST-EMS

The handy plant tie



SEE... JUST A SIMPLE TWIST OF THE WRIST AND THE PLANT IS TIED

TWIST-EMS—strong, waterproof, dark-green, sunfast, "invisible" tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs and vegetables. Save time and money. Grand for arranging flowers, tying bouquets. Millions used. Buy today. Box of 125 (8 in. long) **25¢**



The difference between a good lawn and a poor one, more often than not, is A MATTER OF FEEDING. The best grass in the world can't give you a good permanent lawn unless the soil is fed, regularly and correctly. This spring, all limitations on lawn food are off. So here's your chance!

The label on the sack can't tell it all

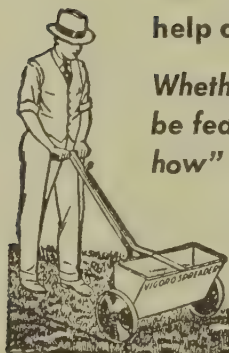
You can buy a packet of seed 'most anywhere, nowadays. But experienced gardeners come to the seedsman. Not only because they know his seed is good, but because they know he's a good man to work with. He's not just selling seed . . . he's giving a year-round service.

Same way with the plant foods you need to get the most out of the seed. It's only logical to get them from someone who really knows what they're for!

There's a lot more to fertilizing than the knowledge you get from instructions on the sack. Feeding a garden right can be quite a problem.

That's why we say, "Talk it over with us!" We don't just sell plant foods. We want to help all we can to make sure you get results.

Whether it's window box or a hundred acres to be fed—we have the right food and the "know-how" and the desire to help!



PLANT

ADCO—Converts almost any non-woody vegetable waste, leaves, vines and weeds into real manure fully equal to the farm-yard product in fertilizing power. Free from fowl odor, flies, weed-seeds, etc. 7½ lb. bag \$1.00; 25 lbs., \$2.50; 150 lbs., \$11.50.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE — A material used in creating acid soils necessary for successful culture of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, and similar plants.

ASHES, HARDWOOD—High potash content. Contains all of the fertilizer elements except nitrogen. Tends to drive away insects.

BACTO—Converts leaves, grass clippings, table scraps, etc., into rich fertilizer-humus in a few weeks. 5-lb. treats half a ton.

BONE MEAL—All-purpose fertilizer, rich in the two principal plant foods—nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

COW MANURE—Fine and dry. Heat-treated to kill all weed seeds. Excellent for garden, lawn and greenhouse. Absolutely weedless. Builds up the soil and feeds plants in nature's safe way.

FRUITONE—The remarkable hormone spray that stops pre-harvest drop of fruit. Sprayed on flowers of tomatoes it makes a high percentage of the crop **SEEDLESS!** Also beneficial on beans and on flowers.

HUMUS—One of the best soil conditioners. Makes soil more workable and helps it hold moisture. Not a substitute for fertilizer, but an excellent companion for it. In convenient sized packages.

HYPONEX—Grows bigger and better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders, or water. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. pkg., 10c; 3 oz. pkg., 25c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

LEGUME INOCULATION—Just as necessary for garden peas and beans, lima beans, sweet peas and lupines as for alfalfa, clover, etc. The nitrogen-gathering bacteria build up the soil, increase your yields. Inoculation is the cheapest form of crop insurance. Packages from the 10c garden size up to 5-bushel size.

LIME (Hydrated)—Sweetens sour soil for lawns, and clover. Is used as a reducer and in combination of many insecticides; for whitewash, deodorizing.

MURIATE OF POTASH—Improved Potash. Used liberally for all root crops.



Grows bigger, better house plants, flowers, vegetables, lawns, and trees in poorest soil—even in sand, cinders or water. Results sure. Doesn't burn. Clean, odorless, soluble powder. 1 oz. makes 6 gallons.

1 oz. pkt. (packed 72 to case)	Retail: 10c
3 oz. can (packed 36 to case)	Retail: 25c
7 oz. can (packed 24 to case)	Retail: 50c
1 lb. can (packed 12 to case)	Retail: \$ 1.00
10 lb. drum, makes 1000 gals.	Retail: 8.00
25 lb. drum, makes 2500 gals.	Retail: 15.00
50 lb. drum, makes 5000 gals.	Retail: 25.00
100 lb. drum, makes 10,000 gals.	Retail: 40.00

FOODS

HY-GRO 13-26-13—Extra-highly concentrated plant food, quickly soluble in water. An excellent starter solution and all-around fertilizer. One ounce feeds 25 square feet of garden. 3-oz. jar, 25c; 20 oz. jar, \$1.00; 10 lb. size, \$4.00.

NITRAGIN—Restores and maintains soil fertility. This original legume inoculator contains billions of efficient nitrogen-gathering germs, builds up the soil. Dated to insure freshness.

NITRATE OF SODA—Very quick source of nitrogen. Hastens maturity of crops. Should not be applied until plants are well above ground.

PEAT MOSS—Fine for garden mulch, as it conserves moisture. When incorporated in the soil, it promotes growth and supplies humus, which is very essential for growing plants. Fine winter protection for lawns; also as a mulch on strawberry, perennial beds, roses, evergreens, etc.

PLANTABBS—Clean white odorless plant tablets for indoor or outdoor use, combine high analysis food value with a plentiful supply of Vitamin B-1.

ROOTONE—You can help cuttings to root faster by dipping them in the hormone powder, Rootone, before planting. Percentage of successful rooting is increased remarkably by this new treatment.

ROSE FOOD (G & O)—A balanced combination of organic ingredients, selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. Improves the color and size of your roses.

SHEEP MANURE—An economical and effective balanced plant food. Excellent for lawns, gardens and general use.

SHEEP MANURE (Wizard)—Most extensively used of animal manures in feeding of lawns and gardens. Weed-free and rapid in its action. Supplies an abundance of humus and all the essential plant-food elements.

SUDBURY SOIL TEST KITS
Do your own soil testing! Kits are simple, practical, easy to use. Let you determine just how to fertilize and lime for best results. Complete kit, good for 20 individual tests, \$2.00.

SULPHATE OF POTASH—Highly recommended for plants requiring acid soil.

SUPER PHOSPHATE—Aids plant nutrition and assists the plant to assimilate other ingredients. An efficient fertilizer element for lettuce, truck crops, cereal crops and alfalfa.

TOBACCO STEMS—Used as a mulch for roses, asters, lettuce, etc., and for fumigating plants to kill insects.

TRANSPLANTONE—Remarkable new Vitamin-Hormone stimulant effective in reducing transplant shock, and wilt of all kinds of plants or shrubs. Also effective in bringing about earlier maturity on tomatoes, lettuce, celery, peppers, tobacco and cabbage.

VIGORO—The complete plant food. Supplies all the elements growing things need from the soil. Because it offers such complete nourishment, Vigoro helps produce greater yields of finer flavored, more nutritious vegetables. Produces lovelier lawns and flowers. Clean and odorless. 5 lbs., 45c, 10 lbs. 85c, 25 lbs. \$1.50, 50 lbs. \$2.50, 100 lbs. \$4.00.

How to read formulas—Fertilizer formulas, such as 4-12-4, 8-5-3, etc., are used as a quick way to tell the percentages of the major ingredients in fertilizers. The first figure tells the percentage of nitrogen, the second is phosphorus, and the third is potash. For example, the formula 4-12-4 means 4 percent nitrogen, 12 percent phosphorus, and 4 percent potash.

How to judge fertilizers—Here are two good basic rules to follow:
First—it's wise to depend on well-known standard brands. Unless you have facilities for constant analysis, plus expert counsel, it's best to stick to known, reliable brand names.
Second—don't let price alone be your guide. Apparently higher priced fertilizers are often more economical, when the amount of actual fertilizing ingredients is considered.

Plants Grow "Like Magic"

Plants have no boarding-house reach. Reach the roots with **HY-GRO**—13-26-13. Dissolve in water. Pour on. Plants get food at once. Amazing results. Ideal starter solution and all-season fertilizer. Each ounce feeds 25 sq. ft. of garden. Try it.



3 SIZES
3-oz. jar...\$.25
20-oz. jar... 1.00
10-lb. size... 4.00

Helps Millions Achieve Gardening Success!



Used successfully by professional and home gardeners for more than 20 years for lawn, flower, vegetable shrub and tree feeding. It's the easy, economical way to assure properly fed plants. A complete scientific plant diet, made by Swift & Company.

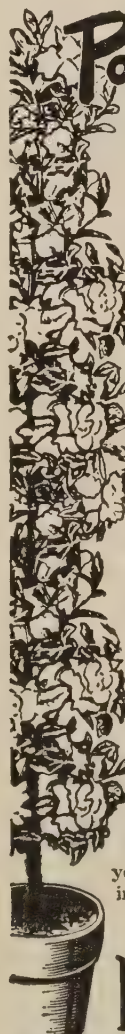
100 lb. bag \$4.00 10 lb. bag \$.85
50 lb. bag 2.50 5 lb. bag .45
25 lb. bag 1.50 1 lb. bag .10

VIGORO
Complete plant food



Potted Plants

Garden flowers and vegetables grow amazingly when fed with **PLANTABBS**



They also produce prize-winning **Roses**—in size, color and perfection—throughout the blooming period.

Plantabbs put **life** and **vigor** into all plants, **indoor** and out. You can have beautiful Ferns. No brown tips. Gorgeous Begonias, Ivy, **African Violets**, Gardenias. It's easy to keep all garden flowers and house plants green, lovely, full of **blooms** if you give them loving care and feed them **Plantabbs**.



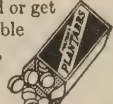
ORIGINAL PRE-WAR FORMULA

Give your vegetables an **extra boost**. Feed them these plant food **tablets**. Get early, **big yields** tomatoes, beans, cucumbers . . . all garden vegetables.

Fulton's Plantabbs provide a **rich** formula of Nitrogen (11%), Phosphoric acid (15%), Potash (20%), plus the secondary plant foods and **Vitamin B**.

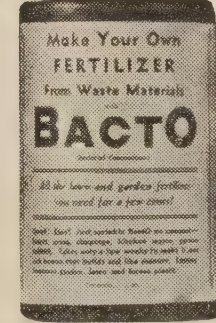
Easy to use. Insert tablet or dissolve in water. Results guaranteed or get your **money back**. Available in four sizes—25c, 50c, \$1.00, \$3.50. For Economy buy the larger sizes.

FULTON'S PLANTABBS
PLANT FOOD TABLETS PLUS B



BACTO

Stretches Fertilizer! Hastens Compost!



RICHER SOIL! BETTER GARDENS!

Grow healthier food, prettier flowers—with **BactO**—made compost, or improved and "stretched" fertilizer. **QUICK! EASY!** Converts waste into rich humus.

(BactO also activates and enriches pot and bed soils.) Low cost! 5 lbs., treats 1500 lbs. compost, \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$5.49.

There IS NO SUBSTITUTE for BactO

When in doubt—ASK US!

Knowing the soil conditions and growing problems of this territory as we do, we can offer you sound advice on almost any soil-feeding question.

Whether it's your vegetable or flower garden, or your lawn—or a matter of farm crops—you'll find it's a mighty good idea to talk it over with us.

"JUST SAY"

G&O

ROSE FOOD

...at last, a real organic, no-filler fertilizer, **ESPECIALLY FOR ROSES!**

You can't feed roses a "good - for - everything" commercial food and get the color, size of bloom and stock you want! **G & O Rose Food** is specialized — a balanced combination of **ORGANIC** ingredients—selected for the particular "make-up" and sequence availability that roses need. **TRY IT**—and see what a difference it makes!

3-Color Package
1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.25; 25 lbs., \$2.65; 100 lbs., \$9.60.

For better color, size, strength

INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES

ANTROL—Kills ants in the nest. Ready filled sets containing four glass containers and Antrol Syrup.

ANT-X JELLY BAIT—A most effective bait for destroying all species of ants. **SIMPLE TO USE.** Not a repellent but a food bait that ants eat and carry back to the nest. Destroys entire colony. "THEIR LAST MEAL." 35c and \$1.00 sizes.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—The standard insecticide for controlling practically all leaf-eating or chewing insects. Can be used as a spray or dust. 1 to 2 tablespoonfuls make 1 gallon spray.

BLACK LEAF 40. Nicotine Sulphate 40% solution for controlling aphids (plant lice), thrip and other soft bodied sucking insects. 1 teaspoonful makes 1 gallon. 1 oz. bottle, 36c; 5 oz., \$1.05.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Standard copper fungicide for controlling black spot, mildew, blight, leaf-curl, scab and other fungous diseases on flowers, fruits, vegetables and other plants. 1 lb. makes 5 gallons. 1 lb. 35c; 4 lbs. 95c.

CALCIUM ARSENATE—Arsenate of lead and lime. A cheap quick-acting poison for potato bugs and other leaf-eating insects.

CERESAN—Effective in controlling covered smut and stripe of barley, oat smuts, and bunt or stinking smut of wheat. A pound treats 32 bushels. 4-oz. pkg. 30c; 1 lb. 80c; 4-lb. pkg. \$2.70; 25-lb. pkg. \$15.00.

CYANOGAS "A" DUST. Calcium cyanide for killing rats, moles, gophers, etc. Gives off deadly gas but leaves no poisonous

residue. ¼ lb. can 25c; ½ lb. 45c; 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs. \$3.00; 25 lbs. \$10.00.

CYANOGAS ANT KILLER—A. Dust. A dry powder to be blown into ant-hills, etc. 4 oz. can 30c.

COPPER SULPHATE (or Blue Stone)—Fine granulated.

DORMANT OIL SPRAY—A self-emulsifying spray-oil that kills scale aphids, psylla, red mite, leaf-hopper, and certain other insects that overlive Winter on trees. The only effective control for scale insects. Will not injure plant.

GO-WEST INSECT BAIT—Combats and destroys cutworms, grasshoppers, snails and other insects with similar leaf-eating habits.

KRYOCIDE—Can be used as dust or spray for effective control of chewing insects.

LIME SULPHUR, Liquid — A dormant spray material against scale of all kinds. Dilute with cold water—1 gallon makes 10 gallons of spray.

LIME SULPHUR, Dry—A dormant spray to kill scale or use as a summer spray for control of fungus disease.

NAPHTHALENE FLAKES — Frequently mixed with soil in greenhouses and gardens to destroy slugs and wire-worms. Also useful in controlling thrips on gladiolus bulbs.

NICO-FUME LIQUID—A greenhouse fumigant and spray material. 1 lb. can \$2.50; 4 lb. can \$7.10; 8 lbs. can \$13.00.

NICO-FUME POWDER — A greenhouse fumigant for the control of numerous insect pests. ½ lb. and 1 lb. size packed in pressure fumigator containers. ½ lb. tins 60c; 1 lb. tins \$1.00; doz. \$9.00.

PARIS GREEN. An effective insecticide for control of chewing insects, particularly recommended for potato bugs. ¼ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 55c.

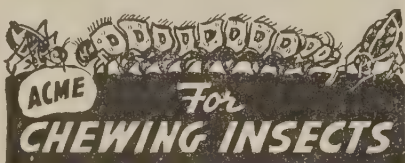
POMO-GREEN WITH NICOTINE—A combined insecticide and fungicide for control of black spot and mildew on plants and shrubs, especially Roses. Does not discolor foliage.

PYROX WITH NICOTINE—An excellent combination spray of Copper Salts-Calcium Arsenate and Nicotine, for sucking and leaf-eating insects and fungous diseases.

RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY—A highly concentrated Pyrethrum and Rotenone extract containing soap, spreader and sticker. Harmless to animals. 1 oz. 35c; 4 oz. \$1.00; 1 pint \$2.85; 1 quart \$5.00; 1 gallon \$17.00.

ROTENONE DUST. The greatest advancement in years in the insecticide field. Rotenone is a non-poisonous dust that effectively controls nearly every kind of insect, whether chewing or sucking. Particularly recommended for bean beetles, cabbage worms, aphids.

SCALECIDE — Reliable spray for scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. A soluble miscible oil that mixes instantly with cold water.



ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD is an ideal insecticide for the home garden. Dust or spray. The killing ingredient is Rotenone ¾ of 1% — non-injurious to human and warm blooded animals. Acts both as contact and stomach poison against a wide range of insects. 1 lb. sifter carton, 35c. 1 lb. pump gun, 60c.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX — dust or spray. Kills potato bugs quicker — drives off flea beetle and leaf hopper — prevents blight — stimulates foliage. **NOW CONTAINS DDT!** See next page for more data.

ROTENONE GARDEN SPRAY (NNOR) —see Sucking Insects.

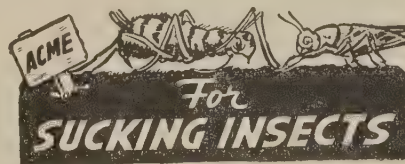
ACME TOMATO DUST—see Blight and Fungus.

ACME VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN DUST—see Sucking Insects.

ACME APHIS SPRAY—see Sucking Insects.

PARIS GREEN—see column 3.

ARSENATE OF LEAD—see column 1, above.



ROTENONE GARDEN SPRAY (NNOR) containing Rotenone kills most common garden bugs of both sucking and leaf eating types. You've got to wet them—to get them. NNOR penetrates the waxy or hairy covering, brings the tremendous power of Rotenone into action. 1 oz., 35c; 6 oz., \$1.00; 16 oz., \$2.15; Gals. \$13.50.

ACME EMO-NIK is a valuable spray for the control of scale, red spider, mealy bug, white flies, rust mites, aphids, and many other common insects. A complete contact insect spray combining nicotine in its most active form with Emo, a high quality summer oil emulsion. Practically odorless when sprayed. 4½ oz., 35c. Pint, 65c. Quart, 95c. Gallon, \$2.50.



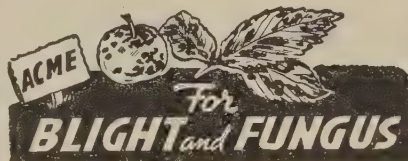
ACME APHIS SPRAY combines a soft spray soap with Black Leaf 40. Recommended for aphids (plant lice), thrip, leaf hopper, and many more hardy insects infesting rose bushes, flowers, shrubs, vines, bushes, and trees. 3 oz. collapsible tube 35c. 12 oz., \$1.00. 2½ lbs. \$2.35.



ACME VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN DUST. A dust or spray containing nicotine for many common varieties of sucking insects, and arsenicals for leaf eating insects for the home vegetable and flower garden. 1 lb. cartons, 40c. 4 lb. bags, \$1.10.

ACME ROTENONE GARDEN GUARD—see Chewing Insects.

LIME SULPHUR—see column 3.



ACME TOMATO DUST is especially prepared to control blight and worms preying on tomatoes. While specifically designed for tomatoes, it also is equally effective in the control of leaf chewing insects and blight on many other vegetables such as potatoes, cucumbers, beans and cabbage, also many flowers as roses, azalea, evergreens, asters, and hollyhock. 1 lb. sifter carton, 35c. 1 lb. pump gun, 55c. 4 lb., 80c. 50 lb., \$9.00.



ACME KOPPER QUEEN (Mildew Spray) is a stainless liquid copper spray for the control of mildew, leaf spot, and black spot on rose bushes, flowers, and many other kinds of foliage. Leaves no unsightly residue. A liquid spray replacing Bordeaux Mixture

and Sulphur. ½ pt., 35c; Pint, 60c; Qt. 90c; Gal., \$2.25.

ACME WETTABLE DUSTING SULPHUR is an improved dusting sulphur for home use which can also be used as a liquid spray. Controls red spiders on evergreen, mildew, leaf spot, black spot, and rust on rose bushes, chrysanthemums, snapdragons, carnations, and certain other foliage. 98% passes through a 325 mesh screen. An excellent chigger chaser.

ACME RED RIVER POTATO MIX—see next page.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE—see column 2, above.

Acme Scientific Rose and Flower Spray



A "system" of spray treatment for roses and flowers of all kinds. Eliminates guess work. Each set contains three separate items — each scientifically made to combat one of the three major classifications of blight and insect pest. Mix all three together with water. Use regularly. Result: complete all-around protection. Surprisingly economical.

Sizes	Amount of Spray	No. of Roses Protected all season	Prices
No. 3..	12 qts...	7 to 12 bushes..	\$0.95
No. 6..	24 qts...	15 to 25 bushes..	1.50
No. 24..	96 qts...	60 to 100 bushes..	4.00
No. 48..	192 gals..	120 to 200 bushes..	6.00
No. 96..	384 gals..	240 to 400 bushes..	9.75

SEMESAN—Effective in controlling damping-off, scab, hard rot, etc. 2 oz. can 40c; 1 lb. can \$2.50; 5 lb. can \$11.40; 25 lb. can \$52.50.

SEMESAN BEL—For use on potatoes. Controls such seed-borne disease organisms as scab, rhizoctonia, and black-leg. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of seed. 2 oz. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 5 lbs. \$7.15; 25 lbs. \$33.25.

SLUG SHOT. Famous non-poisonous dust for killing potato bugs, cabbage worms and lice and other insects and worms on vegetables. 1 lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 25 lbs. \$5.50.

SPERGON—A seed-treating material for treating harmful fungi. Allowing seed to germinate seedlings. For vegetables and field seed.

SULPHUR, DUSTING — For controlling powdery mildew, blight, black spot, rust and most rose diseases.

SULPHUR, WETTABLE—An improved sulphur which can also be used as a liquid spray. 98% passes through 325 mesh screen.

TOBACCO DUST, Gold Leaf—Finely pulverized. Used for dusting plants to repel various insects. Guaranteed to contain not less than 1% nicotine by weight, dry basis.

TRI-OGEN SPRAY—Three way treatment

DDT Products

We have selected three DDT products (all members of the famous ACME line)—as the three most suitable DDT preparations for home garden and farm use. These products are not "cure-alls," but are good for the particular purposes listed here.

Acme Garden DuraDust



5% DDT and 9% metallic copper. Ready to use—for vegetable and flower garden. The DDT is picked up on contact by insect's legs and bodies—and quickly penetrates vital parts. Very effective against insects not killed by older remedies (such as leaf hopper, corn ear worm, rose chafer.) 1 lb. sifter carton, 39c; 4 lb. bag, 89c.

Acme Red River Potato Mix



9½% DDT, 25% metallic copper, and 15.1% arsenic. For years the recognized leader in its field, Acme Red River is now made even better by DDT. Up to 50% increase in marketable potatoes have been harvested in DDT treated plots. Wide spread tests show that even where infestation seems slight, the size and quality of the crop can be greatly improved by treatment with DDT. 1 lb. bag, 45c; 4 lb. bag, \$1.35.

Acme DuraDust No. 25



25% DDT. For general agricultural spraying. Recommended for control of leaf hoppers, flea beetles, psyllid, potato aphid, plant bugs, Japanese beetles, cabbage worms, potato bugs, caterpillars, thrip, grape berry moth, rose chafer, codling moth, and oriental fruit moth. Caution—Not recommended for use on vine crops as plant injury may result. Mix 1 lb. to 25 gal. of water—or reduce by 4 times its weight of sulfur, lime, clay, or talc. For flies, etc. Use 1 lb. to 2 gal. of water for control of flies, mosquitoes, bed-bugs, ants, wasps and fleas in barns and kennels. 1 lb. carton, 60c; 4 lb. bag, \$1.85. Ask for prices on larger quantities.

for roses and most vegetable plants. Used and highly recommended by leading rosarians. Controls insects and fungus, assuring healthy, strong and vigorously blooming roses. E Kit 90c; A Kit \$1.50; B Kit \$4.00; C Kit \$6.00; D-Estate Kit \$20.00.

VOLCK, Nursery—An insecticide effective against mites, scale, red spider and mealy bug, and when combined with "Black Leaf 40," Volck also controls thrips, lacy-wing fly and chrysanthemum midges. ½ pt. can 35c; pt. can 50c; qt. can 75c.

WEED KILLERS

AMMATE WEED KILLER—Effective for control of poison ivy, ragweed, Canada Thistle, and many other troublesome weeds.

WEEDONE — The new scientific weed killer. Kills Poison Ivy, Poison Oak, Bindweed, Jap. Honeysuckle, other noxious weeds. Sprayed on leaves it travels down and kills right out to the root tips. Non-irritating, non-corrosive, contains no arsenic or chlorates. Just mix in water and spray. 6-oz. bottle (covers 300 sq. ft.) \$1.00—1-qt. bottle (covers 1500 sq. ft.) \$4.00—1-gal. bottle (covers 6000 sq. ft.) \$12.00—5-gal. can (covers 30,000 sq. ft.) \$55.00.

ZOTOX—Destroys Crab Grass in lawns without permanent injury to lawn grasses. Also kills Chickweed, Spurge, Dandelion, Plantain and many other lawn weeds. A 16 oz. bottle makes 10 gallons and treats up to 2000 sq. ft. Price: 8 oz. bottle \$1.00; 16 oz. \$1.50; 32 oz. \$2.50; 5 lb. \$4.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

CHAPERONE, LIQUID — Outdoor dog repellent that won't dissolve in rain. Harmless, long lasting. Ends the dog nuisance in your garden.

CHAPERONE, POWDER—Indoor dog repellent, that keeps your dog off furniture. Almost odorless to humans. A fine help in training your dog.

DOG-CHECK—An effective proven curb to canine habits, needed by all whose neighbor's dogs "visit" and wither flowers, shrubs and saplings. One spraying usually lasts from two to three weeks—unaffected by light rains. Each package contains 6 DOG-CHECK APPLICATORS. 60c; and \$1.00 sizes.

GRAFTING WAX—Used for grafting trees and other plants.

TREE TANGLEFOOT—Perfect safe-guard for trees, vines, and shrubs against gypsy, brown-tail and tussock moths, canker worms, ants, and other creeping insects. 6 oz. can 45c; 1 lb. can 80c; 5 lb. can \$3.75; 10 lb. can \$7.00; 25 lb. can \$15.00.

TREE WOUND PAINT—A very adherent and lasting antiseptic dressing for scalding and waterproofing tree wounds.



Spray
with

BLACK LEAF 40

Aphis (plant lice), leafhoppers, leaf miners, mealy bugs, lace bugs, most thrips, young sucking bugs and similar insects can be controlled.

An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray effective on aphis. Full directions with package—A quick, sure, economical control for these insect pests.

Just a little spread on roosts kills poultry lice and feather mites.

Kills Garden Insects

Get Red Arrow Garden Spray and get results on roses, flowers, shrubbery, food plants. Contains Pyrethrum, Rotenone, Soap. Highly effective, yet safe to humans, birds and pets when sprayed. Each ounce makes several gallons of spray. Try it.

3 SIZES

1-oz. bottle.....\$.35
4-oz. bottle..... 1.00
1-pt. bottle..... 2.85



DOES YOUR DOG Itch.. Scratch?



Don't Blame Fleas, Mange or Diet... 2 to 1 It's "Fungitch"!
Amazing New Sulfadene
Eliminates Canine Skin
Infection Long a Puzzle to Science

IF YOUR dog or cat scratches, it probably has "FUNGITCH"... a fungus infection caused by contact with mouldy grass and weeds. "FUNGITCH" starts as an itch... then leads to dandruff-like scales or sores with brownish edges, mouldy odor—or infection in ears, on paws, underbody, tail or eyes... resulting in something more serious, expensive care, or actual loss. Treatment of 3,121 dogs and cats—at Dr. Merrick's Animal Hospital—reveals SULFADENE stops itching quickly, clears up sores in a few days. To relieve your pet apply SULFADENE externally at first sign of "FUNGITCH." Only 98c for generous treatment. Guaranteed.

Dr. MERRICK'S SULFADENE

"Demand items" all over America



- yes, and
abroad!

PLANT SPRAY

All-purpose, pyrethrum-cryslic spray. Won't burn. An all-around killer. Pt. 55c; Qt. \$1.00; Gal. \$3.30.

CUTWORM BAIT

No fuss or mess—proven! 3-Ozs. 30c; 7-Ozs. 50c.

WEED KILLER

Triple strength, magic speed. The sure poison ivy killer. Kills about every known weed for ½ cost and in ½ time. Pt. 35c; Qt. 50c; Gal. \$1.50.

PARIS GREEN

50-yr. old reliable. Now packed for average home use. Not too little or too much... just right sized pkg. Little goes far. 3-Oz. Pkg. 25c.

"Jap" beetle traps and bait... Ant traps... Crow and rabbit repellent... Tobacco powder... Potato dust or spray.

GARDEN TOOLS

CULTIVATORS



CULTIVATORS

Speedy Cultivator. Highly tempered steel tines, sharp and curved to penetrate the soil with an easy pulling motion. Excellent for cultivating under shrubs. 4 tines, 4 1/3 ft. handle.

Norcross Cultivator. Strong, rugged tool with forged steel teeth, adjustable fastening. Fine for plots not large enough to need a wheeled cultivator. 5 tooth, 4 ft. handle.

Hand Cultivator Weeders. Short handled weeders. Indispensable for close-in work. 3 and 5 prong styles. Visit our store for further selection.

FORKS



FORKS

Spading Fork. Light weight with D handle. Handy for spading around shrubbery and perennials. 4 angular black tines with polished face.

Spading Fork. Heavy weight with D handle, 4 tines. An indispensable garden tool for general spading and digging.

Hay Fork. Bent handle, 3 tines, oval, polished.

LADIES' GARDEN SETS

Rake, Hoe, Spading Fork and Spade. Well constructed, combining strength and light weight. All are sturdy, serviceable tools, suitable for ladies' or youths' garden work.

HOOKS

Grass Hooks (Sickles)—Various styles, all with good steel cutting blades and well-balanced designs. Wood handles.

Potato Hooks. Best quality, with 4 broad oval tines tumbled. Handles are 4 1/2 feet long.

HOES



HOES

Field or Garden Hoe. The standard, general-purpose hoe for garden and farm use. Full polished blade, 6 1/2 inches wide, riveted to steel shank. 4 foot handle.

Onion Hoe. Square top pattern with full polished 6 1/2 x 1 3/4 inch blade. This efficient, easy to use tool has a 4 1/3 foot spring pattern handle.

Scuffle Hoe. Skims under the surface of the soil, cutting off weeds, and making a dust mulch. 8 inch black blade, straight 5 foot handle.

Warren Hoe. The finest and strongest tool of its kind. Pointed steel head for drilling seed, covering furrows, hilling and cultivating.

KNIVES

Asparagus Knife. 10 inch forged steel blade, hardened and tempered, with V-shaped cutting point. Can also be used as dandelion weeder.

Budding, Propagating, and Pruning Knives. Ask for available items.

Edging Knife. It is easy to keep the lawn well trimmed with this splendid long-handled half-moon shaped edging knife.

A necessary note on the availability of garden tools

At the time this catalog goes to press, there are still many uncertainties about the supply of garden tools. The scarcity of steel and other disappointing factors have held back tool production more than we anticipated.

We have, naturally, done our best to gather a good supply of the tools you will need—and we are confident we will be able to take care of your requirements.

We suggest that you visit our store, from time to time, to take advantage of incoming shipments.

PRUNERS

Pruning Shears. Visit our store to see latest stocks. Supplies are still uncertain, but we will have all available types.

Tree Pruners. The steel cutting blade easily cuts branches with smooth, clean results. Three lengths of handles available; 8 feet, 10 feet, and 12 feet long.

Ladies' Pruning Shears. Light in weight; designed especially for ladies' use and light work of all kinds. 8 inch and 9 inch blades.

Flower Gathering Shears. These handy shears make flower gathering a one-hand operation. They cut the stem of the flower and hold it for you.

RAKES



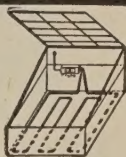
RAKES

Rakes, Steel, Curved Tooth. Strongly made, with steel teeth on head 1/4 inch thick. Handles are straight, 5 1/2 feet long.

"GRO-QUICK" ELECTRIC SEED BED HEATER

Soil Heating Cable

for hotbeds, cold frames, unheated greenhouses, plant benches. Will last for years. No failures. Money back guarantee. Operates from household current. Adjustable thermostat has pilot light.



Be a month ahead of neighboring gardens

JUNIOR GRO-QUICK with Thermostat and 40 foot 200 watt cable for 3 foot x 6 foot bed..... **\$5.35**

SENIOR GRO-QUICK with Thermostat and 80 foot 400 watt cable for 6 foot x 6 foot bed..... **\$6.95**

Supplied complete with instructions.

PEST EXTERMINATORS

ANT JELLY BAIT—Effective bait for destroying all species of ants—**SIMPLE TO USE**—Not a repellent but a food bait that ants eat and carry back to the nest. Destroys entire colony.

ANT TRAPS—A safe, sanitary method for controlling ants in house and garden. Attracts and destroys both sweet and grease-eating ants. Cannot be opened by children or spilled by pets. Traps may be placed inside ice-boxes or other food containers without contaminating foods.

MOUSE BAIT—Treated seed bait which appeals to the finicky taste of mice. Simply spread in places where mice frequent.

RAT BAIT—A non-poisonous prepared bait containing genuine **RED SQUILL**. A safe, sanitary way to exterminate rats.

MOLE KILLERS—Life-savers for lawns, flower and seed beds. Sure death to bulb-eating, root-destroying moles. Safeguard your bulbs when placed in ground at time of planting.

RAT PASTE — Recommended for big, well-fed, hard-to-catch rats which dodge cats and traps, and are finicky in their eating habits due to easy access to tasty garbage, and feed and food warehouses. Ideal, too, for control of chipmunks, squirrels, prairie dogs, etc. Packaged in handy, convenient tubes.

RABBIT REPELLENT—Keeps rabbits out of your garden. Scatter over the surface of the soil and it will prevent their eating Carrots, Peas, etc.

SKEET-CHECK—An ointment repellent, packaged in convenient handy tubes, easy to apply and pleasant to use. Unexcelled for repelling mosquitoes, gnats, black flies, deer flies and other annoying insect pests. **SKEET-CHECK** is also an excellent soothing salve that will help to allay swelling when bitten.

MOUSE SEED—Treated, tasty, impregnated seed bait which quickly destroys mice in house and garden. Easy to use; clean, sanitary, no mixing—no traps needed.

Rakes, Steel, Straight Tooth. Standard level-head, straight tooth rake. The reverse side can be used for leveling beds. 14 straight teeth.

Wood Rakes. Rigidly and strongly constructed. Used for lawn work.

Bamboo Rakes. A fan shaped rake strongly made to stand a lot of hard usage. 18 inches, polished wood handles.

Steel Broom-Rake. Flat, spring-steel teeth, bent at ends. Will remove smallest leaves and litter without injuring the sod.

SCYTHES

Grass Scythes, for all-around use.

Weed Scythes, strong and stiff.

Bush Scythes, for underbrush.

Made of best crucible steel, strongly ribbed, finished in black with polished cutting edge. We offer as large a variety as may be available in blade and handle length and styles. Visit our display!

SHEARS

Grass Shears. Easy cutting action for trimming edges and borders. High quality steel, pinch-proof handles, easily operated.

Hedge Shears. Can be used both for trimming hedges, and for cutting grass under fences, bushes, etc. 8 inch and 9 inch blades.

SHOVELS

Square Point Shovel. Highest grade with polished blade, smooth back, strapped. Long handle and D handle type.

Round Point Shovel. Best home garden shovel with long D handle, smooth back, strapped.

LAWN MOWERS

Supplies are uncertain and we cannot tell what styles and sizes we will have from day to day during the season. We suggest that you consult us about mowers.

SPADES

Square Point Spade. Fully strapped, smooth back with flat polished blade. D handle.

TROWELS

All-Steel Garden Trowel. Made of one piece of rigid steel, with shaped ventilated handle. Polished blade, 6 inches.

Transplanting Trowel. Light, strong, and durable. Ideal for transplanting seedlings to required depth. Narrow 6 inch blade of solid steel.

WEEDERS

Hand Weeder. Three forged steel tempered prongs with short handle. One of the finest weeders for close work.

Lawn Weeder. Curved blade edge loosens the soil, grasping plant without disturbing surrounding soil. Forged-steel blade, with long hardwood handle.

Weeder and Hoe Combined. Saves time and does the work with half the labor. Short handle.

Dandelion Weeder. V-shape design insures positive cutting without effort. Made of tempered steel to withstand hard usage.

A Dry Bath for your dog



Avoid the fuss and muss of bathing your dog by cleaning quickly, efficiently and thoroughly with Sudbury Hygienic Cleaning powder. Recommended by authorities . . . helps rid fleas and mites . . . leaves coat soft and silky. **Giant size, \$1.00.**

Liquid Chaperone, \$1.00 — Keeps dogs away from flowers, shrubs.

Powder Chaperone, \$1.00 — Keeps dogs off furniture.

First—good seed! Then—the right equipment!

You can catch fish with a piece of string and a bent pin. And you can also do your gardening with nothing but a spade, a hoe, and a rake.

But if it's results you're after . . . and if you want to have some fun while you're at it, then you'll need some of the time-and-labor savers that we have here, ready and waiting for you.

Our line-up of equipment items is extensive, dependable and carefully chosen. Every item is built by a manufacturer who has earned the confidence of experienced gardeners.

Remember, it's a regular part of our job to lighten the labor load for our customers . . . to help them in every way we can.

We invite your questions.

SPRAYERS and DUSTERS



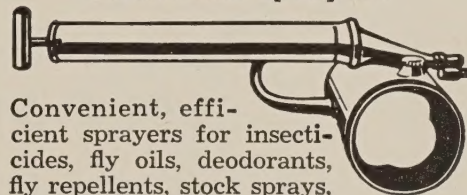
The supply of garden sprayers is still critical, but we hope to be able to take care of your needs.

Good spraying equipment is vital to the success of the garden, so we are making every effort to maintain our supplies for you. Consult us on all types of spray equipment.

Compressed Air Tank Sprayers

Open top or funnel top, 2 to 4 gallon sizes, for all types of farm and garden spray work, whitewashing, etc. Easy to fill, easy to clean.

Continuous Sprayers

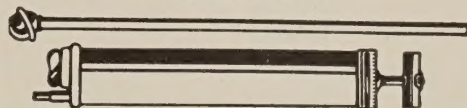


Convenient, efficient sprayers for insecticides, fly oils, deodorants, fly repellents, stock sprays, etc. For farmer, gardener, poultryman.

Light Hand Sprayers

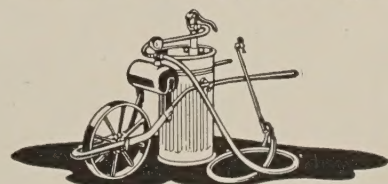
The right models for the back yard garden, chicken house, etc. (Supply is short, but we can probably take care of you.)

Dusters



Various models, made to handle any powdered insecticide, with any desired discharge from a very fine to a very heavy cloud. *Heavy duty models* for truck farms, orchards, etc. *Lighter models* for the garden.

Wheelbarrow Type Sprayers



Heavy duty portable outfits for orchard, farm, and industrial work. Consult us about models available.

Bucket Spray Pumps

Bucket or barrel types for whitewash, cold water paints, insecticides, caustic mixtures, etc. Consult us about models available.

Complete Garden Service—AT OUR STORE OR BY MAIL

GEO. T. BROWNING CO.

FRANK M. POWELL

CHARLES R. LITTLE

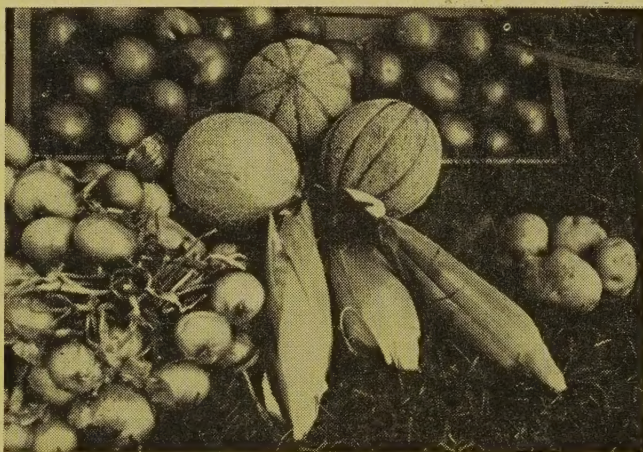
Seed — Fertilizer — Garden Supplies

LANDSCAPE CONTRACTORS 613 MONROE STREET, TOLEDO 4, OHIO



PRIZE-WINNING GARDENS START AT BROWNING'S

The photograph above shows Governor Frank J. Lausche presenting the 1945 Toledo Blade Victory Garden award to a 73-year-old grandmother, Mrs. Helen Kinnett, 1706 Heather Downs Blvd., Toledo. Mrs. Kinnett's garden was planted entirely with *Browning's* good garden seed. We think this is a fact which all gardeners should note. Not that we can guarantee our seed will lead to prizes every time—but we can assure you that the seed you buy here will always be the very finest the market affords. Meanwhile—hats off to Mrs. Kinnett, for the wonderful example she has set for all of us!



BROWNING'S for SEEDS

— seed that's good enough to win the highest prizes — in a range that will take care of all your garden needs.

BROWNING'S for PLANTS

Broccoli
Brussels Sprouts
Cabbage
Cauliflower
Celery
Celeriac
Egg Plants
Head Lettuce
Kohlrabi
Pepper
Pimento
Parsley
Onion
Bermuda Onion
Rhubarb
Sweet Potatoes
Tomatoes

Flower Plants

Aster
Ageratum
Alyssum
Aquilegia
Calendula
Campanula
Centuria
Chrysanthemum
Cosmos
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Digitalis
Gaillardia
Gypsophila
Larkspur
Marigold
Nicotiana
Pansy
Petunia
Phlox
Portulaca
Salvia
Scabiosa
Stocks
Sweet William
Verbena
Zinnia